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THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LXII.—NO. 18. WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1898. WHOLE NO. 9,563

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year, by Mail,	$5.00
Six Months, "	2.50
Three Months, "	1.25
Two Months, "	1.00

Delivered to Subscribers in the City at 45 Cents per Month.

The Morning Star.

OUTLINES.

The absence of any recommendation in the President's message to Congress for ousting the Spaniards from Cuba was taken as a bull point on the New York stock exchange, and prices showed strength as the day advanced. —— Minister Woodford at Madrid has no expectation that his government will direct him to apply for passports, or the Spanish government will present them. ——Consul General Lee was greeted with an ovation all along the route of his special through Georgia; his train will reach Washington this afternoon. —— New York markets: Money on call steady at 2½@4 per cent., last loan at 3 per cent.; cotton quiet—middling 6 3-16c.; flour—quiet and easy; wheat spot steady; No. 2 red $1.04½; corn—spot easy; No. 2 36c; rosin quiet; spirits turpentine quiet.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. Dep't of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Wilmington, D. C., April 11.

Temperature: 8 A.M., 57 deg.; 8 P.M., 56 deg.; maximum, 69 deg.; minimum, 55 deg.; mean, 62 deg.

Rainfall for the day, 19; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, 1.42 inches.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The high pressure area continues to central over southern Lake Michigan; it covers the entire central and southern portions of the country, with fair weather from the Lakes southeast to the Carolinas and Georgia. Cloudy weather prevails along the North Atlantic coast, and from Nebraska south to Texas, thence east to Alabama. Rain continues at Abiline, Tex., with showers reported during the day over Kansas and along the Middle Atlantic coast. Slight barometric depressions are noted off the North Carolina coast and over west Kansas, with fresh to high winds reported over those sections. It is slightly cooler to-night over the central Gulf and over the Atlantic coast States, elsewhere it is some warmer than on last evening.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M. 7.0 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Fair weather; northerly winds.

Port Almanac—April 12.

Sun Rises	5.31 A. M.
Sun Sets	6.31 P. M.
Day's Length	13 H. 00 M.
High Water at Southport	11.59 A. M.
High Water, Wilmington	2.29 P. M.

By the boring of artesian wells it is said that 12,000,000 acres of the Sahara desert have been reclaimed and made productive.

Pennsylvania poultry must come high, when the State is presented with a bill for $53,000 for an unfinished poultry book.

Cleveland, Ohio, has a negro music composer who has built several operas and is now working on four linked together, opera in chapters, as it were.

In Lyons, France, they are making a light, water-proof cloth out of the down of chickens and ducks. According to reports it is a duck of a cloth; but not "duck."

Work has just been completed on a shaft in one of the Colorado mines upon which they have been working for nearly nine years. It is nearly a mile deep and cost $2,500,000.

That Kladderadasch editor who poked fun at Emperor William isn't out of trouble yet. Before he gets out they should at least make him rebuild the name of his paper.

Instead of increasing, the travel to the Klondike is falling off. There was a fall of 60 per cent. last month. Maybe people are beginning to smell a rat, and suspect the reports of the new finds.

Seven hundred girls in a Philadelphia mill have started an agitation for fire escapes and against mashers. Perhaps they want the escapes to escape the mashers that they can't fire.

The oldest woman on Cape Cod, died last week aged 101 years. The dear old soul never saw a railroad, telegraph, telephone, or anything of that kind. What a serene life she must have led.

A Yankee skipper, who is now seventy-four years old and has made seventy-six voyages without a wreck, attributes his good fortune to the fact that he never had any use for barometers and other scientific fixins', but trusted to his weather lore, which he could always count on.

The transportation companies are making it easy for people who have money to pay their fare, to get to Alaska. There will be forty-five steamers running from North Pacific ports next summer, with a total capacity of carrying 16,500 passengers a month, and 35,000 tons of freight.

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

We deem it unnecessary to go over the ground we have so fully covered heretofore in giving our reasons for the opinion that there will be no actual war between the United States and Spain. Nothing has transpired since our issue of Sunday to weaken our faith in the ultimate result. On the contrary, all indications now point to a peaceful solution on terms humiliating to the Cubans and discreditable to the United States.

There is no "odor of villainous saltpetre" in the message of the President, and if Congress shall determine to give him the authority he asks for, Mark Hanna will have the right of way, and in that event there will certainly be no war between the United States and Spain.

But if Congress should kick out of the traces and demand armed intervention at once, will that mean actual war? We do not think so. It might result in a hostile demonstration before Havana, but even that would not be resisted by Spain. In point of fact, if Congress would assert its manhood and insist on immediate and vigorous action, its demands, however extreme, would be promptly conceded by Spain.

The Star, a few days since, referred to Spain's Prime Minister as the "subtle and sagacious Sagasta." Taking advantage of the temporizing policy of the United States, he has completely outwitted the fledgeling diplomatists at Washington. This is humiliating, but it is true; and, viewed from an international standpoint, the McKinley administration is completely at sea. "Main strength and stupidity" seems to have been its governing principle.

No, there will be no war unless Spain blows up another United States battleship.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's message is a very long document and much unnecessary space is devoted to the history of the present and previous insurrections in Cuba. Quotations, too, from messages of Jackson and Grant are very full, these being given as arguments against the recognition of Cuban independence.

The feature of the message that will attract most attention, certainly among Cuban sympathizers, is its careful avoidance of any reference to the release of Cuba from Spanish tyranny. The President talks about establishing a "stable government," and his references to "pacification of the island" sound very like some of the stuff indulged in by Weyler before his recall. It will be noted, too, that the President does not forget to ask Congress to leave the "pacification" business entirely in his hands.

The Star prints in its telegraphic department all of the message that is of any real interest to the general reader.

A German electrician has invented a telectroscope by which objects at a distance can be seen in their different colors. When asked about it Thomas A. Edison said he thought such a thing quite practicable, and that he had given some thought to it but as he didn't see any great value in it he didn't spend any time working on it. Edison never fools time away on things that there isn't something in.

Thirty-one women are willing to marry old man Clay, of Kentucky, notwithstanding the fact that he is already supplied with a thirteen-year-old wife, who spends most of her time playing dolls in somebody else's house. These thirty-one are probably hankering more for the Clay farm than for the Clay man.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Y. M. C. A.—X-ray x-plained.
S. W. Sanders—Just two days.
I. B. Rhodes—Up-to-date butcher.
Atlantic National Bank—A specialty

BUSINESS LOCALS.

H. J. Bierman—Country produce.

In Richmond, Va., To-day.

The marriage of Mr. T. M. Emerson, the popular and efficient traffic manager of the Atlantic Coast Line, to Miss May G. Baughman, will occur this afternoon at 6 o'clock at the home of the bride's father, Mr. G. H. Baughman, in Richmond. Among those who left the city yesterday to be in attendance were Mr. Horace M. Emerson and family, Miss May Calder, Miss Mildred Davis, Mr. Warren Elliott and Mr. J. R. Kenly.

Immediately after the marriage ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Emerson will leave Richmond for a tour of points of interest West.

Cheap Advertising.

If you wish to advertise at the lowest rates try the department in the Star, on fourth page, headed "Business Locals." Situations or help wanted, srticles lost or found, rooms or houses wanted or to rent, business opportunities, and many other short miscellaneous advertisements are taken for that department at one cent per word for each insertion. But no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents for each insertion.

LOCAL DOTS.

— Dr. Matthez will close his office next Saturday, April 16th, at 5 P. M.

— The boys will have a gymnasium practice at the Y. M. C. A. at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

— Beautiful and appropriate Easter services were held in many of the churches Sunday.

— The regular rehearsal of the Second Regiment Band will be held this evening at 8.15 o'clock.

— There will be a meeting of the newly elected vestry of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at 8 o'clock to-night.

— The excursion to old Brunswick will doubtless be well patronized. The *Wilmington* will leave her wharf at 9.30 A. M.

— The call for the Democratic County Convention of Brunswick county is published in another column. It will be held at Lockwood's Folly on April 30.

— The fire alarm sent in yesterday evening at 8.17 o'clock from box 45, was occasioned by the crossing of a telephone wire and the street car trolly wire at the corner of Castle and Front streets.

— There was a short business meeting of the Wilmington Division Naval Reserves last night. Vice President A. M. Parker presided, and Mr. J. W. Freeman was secretary. No business of public interest was transacted.

— There was a regular monthly business meeting of the Wilmington Light Infantry last night. The only business of any public interest was the election of three new members, President G. A. Cardwell presided, and Mr. T. H. Wright, the efficient secretary, served in that capacity.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Foster, Dempsey and Nixon Will Retire from the Board of County Commissioners.

It seems to be pretty well understood that the County Commissioners who are also members of the County Board of Education will surrender the former position instead of the latter. The decision of the Supreme Court that the same man cannot hold the two offices is construed to have this effect. The double office-holders will not make a struggle, one of them said to a Star reporter last night.

Col. F. W. Foster, Mr. F. J. Dempsey and Jordan Nixon, colored, are accordingly no longer county commissioners.

The Clerk of the Superior Court will make appointments to fill their places. It seems to be understood that he will be controlled in making his selections by the recommendations of the County Democratic Executive Committee.

BALL AT HIBERNIAN HALL,

Enjoyable Sociable Event by Hibernian Benevolent Society.

Hibernian hall was the scene of quite an enjoyable sociable last night. It was the thirty-third annual event of the kind given by the Hibernian Benevolent Society, Wilmington's esteemed fraternal and mutual benefit Irish organization. There were more than a hundred participants, and music and dancing were the order of the evening, with the occasional serving of seasonable refreshments. The proceeds, which amounted to about $125, will go to swell the general fund of the society.

The committee in charge of last night's event was as follows: Mesdames J. W. Reilly, M. O'Brien, Thos. Torpy, Robt. Green, P. H. Hayden and Miss Cecelia Quinlivan and Messrs. J. W. Reilly, M. O'Brien, Dan Quinlivan, T. Donlan, William Flanagan, Thos. Torpy, Col. J. L. Cantwell, Steven Greelish and Dan McInnerney.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

W. & W. Railroad—217 bales cotton.

W., C. & A. Railroad—324 bales cotton, 8 casks spirits turpentine, 4 bbls rosin, 8 bbls tar, 7 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central Railroad—7 casks spirits turpentine.

C. F. & Y. V. Railroad—6 bales cotton, 107 bbls rosin, 58 bbls tar.

W. & N. Railroad—38 bales cotton, 2 casks spirits turpentine, 10 bbls rosin.

Steamer Driver—4 bales cotton, 2 casks spirits turpentine, 72 bbls rosin, 74 bbls tar, 2 bbls crude turpentine.

Robinson's flat—200 bbls rosin.

Peterson's raft—534 bbls rosin.

Parker's raft—255 bbls rosin.

Other rafts—1,016 bbls rosin.

Total—Cotton, 589 bales; spirits turpentine, 19 casks; rosin, 2,198 bbls; tar, 151 bbls; crude turpentine, 9 bbls.

Caledonian Pleasure Club.

Music, dancing and refreshments were heartily enjoyed by members and friends of the Caledonian Pleasure Club at Von Kampen's hall last night from 8.30 to 12 o'clock. The evening was a most delightful one. Neat invitations had been issued under the auspices of a special committee, composed of Messrs. R. G. Litgen, J. E. Holton, E. B. Loughlin, D. B. Branch, A. H. Weeden and R. W. Cain.

To City Subscribers.

City subscribers are earnestly requested to report promptly at the Star office every failure of the carriers to deliver their papers. In all such cases steps will be taken to insure prompt and regular delivery.

MONITOR NANTUCKET

Naval Officers Here to Inspect and Report as to Condition of the Vessel.

AFFAIRS AT FORT CASWELL.

More Recruits for Battery I—No More Workmen Needed on the Fortifications—Arrival of Material Supposed for Signal Stations.

About the most immediate sign of approaching hostilities in these parts yesterday was the activity on board the U. S. monitor *Nantucket*. Volumes of black smoke could be seen rolling out of her funnels, and closer inquiry revealed the fact that Commander Geo. L. Morton, of the North Carolina Naval Battalion, together with two officers of the United States navy, was on board, and that the monitor had steamed up to show the visitors the condition of her boilers and engines. The officers were members of the Board of Inspection which the Navy Department is sending to all the ports to determine the nature and extent of the repairs necessary to get the U. S. war vessels in condition for war. The officers were Mr. C. R. Roelker, Chief Engineer of the Board of Inspectors, and Mr. Jno. B. Hoover, a naval constructor, of New York. Sunday afternoon another officer, Lieutenant C. B. T. Moore, of the United States Navy, was on board the *Nantucket* with Commander Morton. He, too, was after reporting on the condition of the monitor. Why the Navy Department sent two different boards to do the same work doesn't appear but such is the fact.

Lieutenant Moore mailed his report yesterday, and naturally refused to say anything about his conclusions. Messrs. Roelker and Hoover were busy working on their reports last night. Upon the receipt of the reports, the repairs suggested will be ordered made and they will be rushed to completion by working day and night if necessary.

Recruits for Battery I.

Thirteen recruits for Battery I, U. S. artillery, arrived here yesterday morning by the Atlantic Coast Line and boarded the *Navassa* on their way to Caswell. They were in command of private W. F. Corbett and left the recruiting station at Columbus, Ohio, at 8.15 P. M. Saturday last.

This squad of soldiers was equipped in about the same way as the regulars who came several weeks ago, only they were without rifles, which they will get upon their arrival at the fort.

More Men for the Fort.

The government has at last got men enough to work on the fortifications. Yesterday a sign was hung out reading "No men wanted. Don't come up." The government tug *James T. Easton* carried down seventy-five more men Sunday night, and yesterday afternoon she took down a dozen or so more.

"Rush" Material.

In the express car of the Atlantic Coast Line train arriving here at 5.50 P. M. Sunday there were two packages for the fort which the railroad people had orders to rush through. It is presumed that they contained material necessary for the speedy establishment of signal stations. They were carried down on the *Navassa* yesterday morning.

THE EASTER ELECTIONS.

Vestrymen Chosen for the Ensuing Year by the Episcopal Churches.

The different Episcopal churches yesterday and last night elected their vestrymen for the ensuing year as follows:

St. James'—Mr. Clayton Giles, Col. Jno. W. Atkinson, Col. W. L. DeRosset, Messrs. T. D. Meares, Wm. Calder, N. N. Davis, J. H. Boatwright, J. Victor Grainger, D. H. Lippitt, Col. A. M. Waddell, Capt. J. I. Metts and Mr. C. C. Chadbourn.

St. John's—Messrs. Gabriel Holmes, Charles Humphrey, H. G. Smallbones, T. Wright Meares, Washington Catlett, George LeGrand and R. Lee Holmes.

St Paul's—Messrs. Walter G. MacRae, R. H. Pickett, R. C. Cantwell, John Windley, J. B. Cranmer, Wm. Brice, and Dr. W. D. McMillan.

St. Paul's (colored)—J. G. Norwood, James H. Lane, John J. Guyer, Daniel Webster, J. O. Nixon, T. J. Brownell, Robert McDonald (secretary and treasurer). J. G. Norwood and J.T. Howe, delegates; J. O. Nixon and V. Howe, alternates.

The Murchison Mausoleum.

The mausoleum which Messrs. H. A. Tucker & Bro. have been constructing for Col. K. M. Murchison, according to plans prepared by Morris & Murchison, of New York, has been completed and received by Col. Murchison. The cost of construction, material, etc., will exceed $10,000, and it took an average of twelve men working every day for six months to complete the contract.

The mausoleum is twenty-two feet high, and over the entrance the name "Murchison" is carved. The main part of the structure is fifteen by twenty-one feet, and contains twelve catacombs. The exterior is of Mount Airy granite, the interior being finished in polished marble. The light will pass through stained glass in a bronze door and windows. The structure will be an adornment to Oakdale cemetery.

— Mr. E. H. Jennings, of Fayetteville, spent last night in the city.

BOARD OF HEALTH MEETING.

Superintendent of Health Instructed to Enforce Regulations as to Throwing Waste Paper into the Streets.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, with Dr. S. P. Wright, chairman, Dr. W. D. McMillan, secretary, and Dr. F. H. Russell and Dr. G. G. Thomas present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

J. S. Sharp, colored, complained of the number of hogs kept on the block bounded by Tenth and Eleventh and Market and Dock streets. The complaint was referred to the superintendent of health for investigation, with instructions, if the complaint should be justified, to insist on the owners keeping the pens clean or removing the hogs.

Mr. R. R. Bellamy filed a complaint about the condition of the drinking fountain at the intersection of Front and Market streets. This was referred to the Board of Aldermen, with recommendation that the defect be remedied.

Several persons sent in complaints about waste paper which is allowed to remain on the streets. On motion it was ordered that the superintendent of health be instructed to visit all of the stores on the streets between Orange and Chesnut and Third and Water, inclusive, and notify the occupants that within the hours of six and seven o'clock in the afternoon, a cart will be sent through the district above established to gather up waste paper, straw and other waste material; that these occupants will be expected to place their waste material in a box or barrel at a point easily reached by the cart, only at the hours above designated, and that if waste paper and other like material is put on the streets at other times, or thrown on the streets at any time, the person or persons committing such acts will be indicted under the ordinance providing for the prevention of this nuisance.

There was no further business and the Board adjourned.

"A GILDED FOOL."

Performance Thursday Evening Next at the Opera House.

The most notable and fashionable event of the present dramatic season will be the engagement of America's foremost comedian, Mr. Nat. C. Goodwin, who, assisted by Miss Maxine Elliott, will present Henry Guy Carleton's masterpiece, "A Gilded Fool," at the Opera House on Thursday evening, the 14th. Both Mr. Goodwin and Miss Elliott are too well known to the amusement loving people of our country to need newspaper introductions and it will prove a source of much pleasure to the people of Wilmington to learn that Mr. Goodwin has selected "A Gilded Fool" as his bill for this city. The critics, as well as the audiences, have pronounced this to be a creation specially adapted to Mr. Goodwin's marvellous versatility, and one that gives Miss Elliott ample opportunity to display her wonderful dramatic ability, as well as her many gorgeous and new gowns. The supporting company with Mr. Goodwin this season is a brilliant one and contains such well known artists as Gertrude Elliott, Hattie Russell, Estelle Mortimer, Louis Payne, Neill O'Brien, William Ingersoll, Clarence Handyside and others. The scenic embellishments will be of a scale never before attempted by a road company, and the costuming will prove a revelation to our people.

THE X-RAY LECTURE.

Dr. Henry Louis Smith at the Y. M. C. A. To-night.

Dr. Henry Louis Smith, of Davidson, N. C., will to-night at the auditorium give an exhibition of the X-ray.

He will also give an explanation of the ray in simple terms. Coins in purses, nails in blocks of wood, and the bones of the hand will be shown to the audience. An opportunity will also be given to any who wish to do so to see the bones of his hand. And one gentleman who got a bullet in his hand "endurin' of the war" will let the ray show him where it is.

Seats may be reserved at the Y. M. C. A. at nine o'clock this morning.

Stole Coats and Shirts.

Thieves broke into Messrs. J. H. Rehder & Co's display window Sunday night and carried off four men's coats, six shirts and possibly some other articles of clothing. The thief made an opening large enough to get through, and presumably walked in and selected such goods as suited his fancy. About a dozen incandescent lamps furnished light for the performance. The robbery was not discovered until Mr. Rehder's clerks went to open the store yesterday morning. A reward has been offered for the arrest of the guilty party or parties.

Brunswick Democratic Convention.

The Democratic County Convention will be held at Lockwoods Folly on Saturday, April the 30th, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State, Judicial and Congressional Conventions.

The Democratic voters are requested to meet at their voting places, in their respective precincts, on Tuesday April the 26th, at 12 o'clock M. and elect delegates to the County Convention.

All who have heretofore affiliated with other parties and intend to support the Democratic nominees, are cordially invited to participate in the primaries.

By order of the County Executive Committee.

D. B. McNeill, Chairman.
April 11th, 1898.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. Jacob Powell, of Long Creek, is here.

— Mr. W. E. Albritton, of Grifton, is a visitor in the city.

— Mr. J. M. Lee, of South Washington, was here yesterday.

— Mr. Job Hiatt, of Pilot Mountain, is in the city on business.

— Capt. V. V. Richardson, of Whiteville, was here yesterday.

— Mr. J. D. Batts, of Holly Ridge, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. J. M. Smith, of Ammon, Bladen county, was a welcome caller at this office yesterday.

— Messrs. F. G. Dosher and Eugene D. Guthrie, of Southport, are registered at The Orton.

— Miss Ellie Gurganus, of Jacksonville, is visiting the family of Mr. F. T. Mills, 806 Princess street.

— Dr. Henry Louis Smith, of Davidson College, will arrive in the city by the S. A. L. and be, while here, the guest of Mr. B. F. Hall.

— Mr. B. F. Clyde, proprietor of the Clyde Steamship Company, and Mr. W. C. Selden, consulting engineer for the same company, were in the city yesterday.

— Mrs. M. J. Huggins and son, Dr. W. S. Huggins, are spending some time at Caroleen, in Rutherford county, the guests of Mrs. Huggins' daughter, Mrs. D. H. Jenkins.

SHERIFF E. HEWLETT

On Trial for Failure to Make Return on Certain Executions.

Yesterday at noon in Justice J. M. McGowan's court a case was heard in which Sheriff E. Hewlett was ordered to show cause why judgment *nisi* obtained against him by Jno. D. Bellamy, Esq., for failure to make returns on executions against Dr. Blue Mountain Joe. Sheriff Hewlett filed affidavits certifying that he could not get justice at Squire McGowan's tribunal and his counsel, Col. T. W. Strange and A. G. Ricaud, Esq., made a motion to remove the case to some other Justice. Messrs. Frank McNeill and John D. Bellamy, the opposing counsel, contended that under the law the case could not be removed, as it differed from the ordinary civil or criminal suits and did not come under the rules of procedure affecting them.

Attorneys Strange and Ricaud argued for the justice of the removal of the cause. Justice McGowan reserved his decision on the motion to remove until Thursday noon. The decision is postponed until Thursday, as one of the attorneys is absent and will not return until the day mentioned.

FIRE EARLY THIS MORNING.

Two Buildings on Princess Near Tenth Street Badly Damaged.

The corner of Tenth and Princess streets was the scene of the fire which occasioned the alarm sent in this morning at 2.06 o'clock. A grocery store and two-story dwelling owned by Major William H. Bernard, were badly burned. The store was occupied by Mr. Joe Benton, and he estimates his loss at $400, with an insurance policy of $300 with J. H. Boatwright & Son. The house was occupied by Mag Reid and Laura Lenox. They lost almost all their furniture.

The store building is almost totally destroyed, the dwelling badly gutted and the roof burned off. The damage to the buildings is not less than $1,000 or $1,500.

The fire started in the store and Mr. Benton contends that it was set from the front door by incendiaries. He slept in a rear room and when he awoke found the entire store room in a blaze. He had not even time to gather up articles of clothing. It was 2.45 o'clock before the firemen had the flames thoroughly under control.

RALEIGH'S NEWS BUDGET.

Arrival of Equipments for the Big Gun at Fort Caswell—The Postmastership. Governor Russell.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

Raleigh, N. C., April 10.

The carriage, shell lifts and other equipments of the big ten-inch disappearing gun, shipped from Plainfield, N. J., for Fort Caswell, arrived in the city yesterday. The outfit occupied three cars. The gun has not arrived, being detained at Henderson on account of a defect in a wheel to the special car, which is being used in transporting it. The three cars that arrived here yesterday were sidetracked, and during the day hundreds of people visited the depot to inspect the enormous machinery.

Society will present the opera "Mikado" to-night and to-morrow. It is a splendid amateur organization.

President McKinley is not making any appointments, which fact is causing much worry to some of the faithful. The postmaster's term has expired. Bailey has virtually the appointment, but his commission is what he most wants now.

It is said that Governor Russell does not know which of the Caldwell letters he will accept. Since the developments of the past few days the Executive is not inclined to accept Mr. Caldwell's letter withdrawing his tender of resignation as Railway Commissioner.

Arrived Last Night.

The carriage upon which the fourth and largest disappearing gun at Fort Caswell will be mounted arrived last night over the Seaboard Air Line at 10.45 o'clock. Reference to the big gun and the crowds of people it drew in Raleigh appears in the Raleigh correspondence. Capt. S. W. Skinner has the contract for transporting the gun to Fort Caswell.

Capital $125,000. Surplus and Profits $75,000.

THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Makes a specialty of supplying all customers desiring to borrow on good security, at lowest rates. No interest paid on deposits. Safety deposit boxes to rent at from $4 to $8 per annum. We study the interest of our customers and solicit your account.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. D. L. GORE, Vice-President. LEE H. BATTLE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. W. NORWOOD, D. L. GORE, S. P. McNAIR, SAML. BEAR, Jr.
J. S. WORTH, C. W. WORTH, W. E. SPRINGER, E. J. POWERS,
H. L. VOLLERS, P. L. BRIDGERS, G. A. NORWOOD. ap 12 tf

Seed, Seed, Seed.

NEW CROP

JUST ARRIVED.

All Varieties. Lowest Prices.

Truckers, Country Merchants and Gardeners will save money by buying from

ROBERT R. BELLAMY,

Wholesale Druggist and Seedsman,

feb 20 tf Wilmington, N. C.

AN UP-TO-DATE BUTCHER

Spain can claim to be, but we don't deal in that kind of merchandise. Prime, fat beef, juicy mutton, Spring lamb, veal and fresh poultry we keep in stock at all times, and you will find it fresh, tender and luscious at this market, and sent to your order in good shape and prompt service.

I. B. RHODES.

ap 9 tf

JUST TWO DAYS!

Tuesday and Wednesday,

12½ 1-2c per pound for

Springfield Hams.

Nuff said.

S. W. SANDERS,

At the Unlucky Corner.

ap 12 tf

X-RAY

X-plained and x-hibited at Y. M. C. A. Tuesday April 12th, 1898.

Admission 25 cents. Members free.

Reserved seats at Y. M. C. A.

ap 12 1t

Printer Wanted.

A Printer (two-thirder) who is qualified to work on a morning paper may secure employment by applying at the

ap 9 3t STAR OFFICE.

BASE BALL SUPPLIES.

The following premiums are offered for the Coupons of KIRKMAN'S BORAX SOAP:

10 Coupons—A first quality Base Ball (for boys.)

10 Coupons—A Hard-Wood Ash Bat.

30 Coupons—A Catcher's Mitt—best quality.

HOLMES & WATTERS,

ap 2 2w 6 and 8 North Front street.

HOTEL STEWART.

Rates $2.00 Per Day,

According to Location.

West Centre St., opposite R. R. Ticket Office.

feb 25 tf Goldsboro, N. C.

THREE GOOD HOUSES.

Wanamaker & Brown,

Howard Tailoring Co.

American Woolen Mills Co.,

Where Men's and Boys' Suits are made-to-measure, or ready to wear. Other furnishing goods. High grades. Low prices. Fit guaranteed. Bell Phone 491.

Rev. J. R. MARSHALL, Agent.

Old Court House, Wilmington, N. C.

mar 30 5w tu fr

D. O'CONNOR.

Real Estate Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

STORES, OFFICES AND DWELLings for rent.

Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, Taxes and Insurance attended to promptly. Money loaned on improved city real estate. se 6 tf

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All Kinds of

FANCY CAKE

FOR OUR EASTER DINNER.

TRY OUR ICE CREAM

50c for Half Gallon.

PALACE BAKERY.

ap 7 tf 17 South Second Street.

There is Nothing Better Than

CUBAN BLOSSOM CIGARS,

RENOWN CIGARS,

Topical Twist Head Cigars.

Every business place in town handles these goods. Prices cheerfully sent.

We are packers of provisions and handle a complete line of Meats of every kind, including Armour & Co., Chicago.

Canned Meats,

"Shield Brand" Lard.

Compound Lard.

Pic-Nic Hams.

Regular Hams, &c., &c.

WE SELL

"Stocks" Best Flour,

"Q" "Q" "Q" "Q."

None better sold.

Vollers & Hashagen,

ap 3 tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUBE-ROSE BULBS.

We have quite a nice lot of

Tube-rose Bulbs on hand at

10 Cents Per Dozen.

Specially low price to any one purchasing from 100 to 1,000.

EASTER EGG DYES,

FLOWER SEEDS,

NURSING BOTTLES,

any everything else pertaining to the Drug business.

J. HICKS BUNTING,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

Y. M. C. A. Building,

mar 11 tf Wilmington, N. C.

A Beautiful Line

—OF—

EASTER FOOT WEAR

JUST RECEIVED

and on sale at

MERCER & EVANS',

ap 6 tf Successors to H. C. EVANS, 115 Princess street.

NOT ONLY "TO-DAY"

But all the time, arewe opening

NEW PIANOS

From the best makers direct,

One glance at the magnificent display of Instruments in our Warerooms will at once convince you that we have not only the largest stock in the State but the best quality and lowest possible prices.

Every Instrument

Is warranted what we represent it to be. Call and see for yourselves.

E. VAN LAER,

402 and 404 North Fourth Street.

Several Fine New Pianos for Rent at Low Rates.

ap 7 tf tu th sa

OPERA HOUSE.

FASHIONABLE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14TH.

First appearance here of

Mr. N. C. Goodwin,

Assisted by

MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT.

Presenting his greatest success

A GILDED FOOL.

Seat sale begin Tuesday.

Reserved seats $1.50. General admission $1.00.

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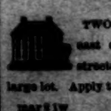
For Rent.



TWO-STORY HOUSE ON NORTH east corner Tenth and Princess streets. Six rooms, good water and large lot. Apply to

mar 8 1w D. O'CONNOR, Real Estate Agent.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 per year, $2.50 for six months, $1.35 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.00; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve months, $60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 12

A GREAT INDUSTRY.

Next to agriculture the mining and manufacture of iron is the greatest industry in this country, and it has grown more rapidly than any other industry. The following which we find in the Atlanta *Constitution* will give some idea of how it has grown:

"In 1810 the total output of our combined enterprise aggregated only 53,008 tons of pig iron, and the State of Pennsylvania produced the greater part of this amount.

"But since the industry made its formal advent, eighty-seven years ago, its progress has been one continuous miracle of growth. In twenty years it trebled, increasing from 53,008 tons of pig iron produced in 1810 to 165,000 tons produced in 1830. To bring the figures further on down, the progress which the industry has made in later years is indicated in the following yearly outputs: In 1840, 286,903 tons; in 1850, 563,755 tons; in 1860, 821,223 tons; in 1864, 1,014,282 tons; in 1870, 1,665,179 tons; in 1872, 2,548,713 tons; in 1880, 3,835,281 tons; in 1881, 4,144,254 tons; in 1886, 5,683,329 tons; in 117,6,417,148 tons. in 1889, 7,603,642 tons; in 1890, 9,203,703 tons; in 1897, 9,652,703 tons."

The following will give some idea of the progress of this industry in the South:

"In 1878 the South produced less than 10 per cent. of the country's total output of pig iron, or barely more than 275,000 tons; but in 1897 the South produced not less than 20 per cent. of the country's total output, or approximately 2,000,000 tons.

"Since the close of the late war between the States the proportions of the pig iron industry of the United States have increased ten-fold. In what other line of enterprise has the progress of the country been more rapid during the same interval of time?

"For the present year it is estimated that the total output of pig iron in the United States will aggregate 10,000,000 tons.

"In the State of Alabama the growth of the Southern pig iron industry has been more strongly accentuated than in any other State. In 1878 Alabama produced only 41,000 tons of pig iron, but in 1897 she produced over 900,000 tons.

"One reason why the South does not produce as much pig iron as the North and East is due to the fact that the industry in this section is comparatively young. Barely more than two decades have elapsed since the South first engaged in this important branch of industry, while the North and East have been engaged in it continuously since 1810."

As rapid and great as have been the growth of this industry its growth in the South has been comparatively greater, and it will not be many years if the same rate of increase be kept up before the South will lead in the production of pig iron, and will doubtless show up well in the production of higher grades and steel.

A noteworthy fact in this connection is that nearly one-half the 2,000,000 tons produced in the South last year came from the furnaces of one State, Alabama. Alabama leads because some enterprising men embarked in the industry in Birmingham ten or twelve years ago, and pushed it, and were followed by other enterprising men, the result of their combined energies being that Birmingham has become one of the great iron centers of the country, and promises to be the greatest. It has signal advantages in the close proximity of inexhaustible supplies of iron and coal. Birmingham is not the only city in the South which has these advantages. There are places in Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Texas which have inexhaustible supplies of iron and coal and all that is needed to make a great industry is the enterprise and capital to take hold of it, as enterprise and capital did in Birmingham.

It takes both to do that and that is one of the reasons why there are not more Birminghams in the South. Our own people knew but little of iron making, and knowing more of cotton, which presented such an inviting field, the attention of those who had money to invest in manufacturing was naturally drawn to that, and will probably be centered on that for some time to come.

But the same causes that gave such a great impetus to the building of cotton mills in the South will before many years give a great impetus to the building of iron mills and possibly a greater. There are several things to be considered in this connection. This is not yet what might be properly called an iron exporting country. As great as our production is the most of it is consumed by our own people, who are the greatest iron users in the world and becoming more so every year. Iron being weighty the cost of transportation enters as an important consideration in these days of low prices, keen competition and small profits. Pig iron is shipped from the South, and so are some plain castings, and sold in the North and West, successfully competing with the pig and plain castings made in those sections, but the low cost of production makes this possible. We do not yet produce the higher grades of iron and steel to compete with the North, nor to supply our own section, and consequently the iron makers of the North have the field in the higher grades to themselves, just as the cotton manufacturers of the North have the field for the finer grades of cotton fabrics. They have not only the Northern market, with its many millions of consumers, but the Southern market as well, with its millions of consumers, and consequently they find the industry a profitable one. The tariff on iron and steel gives them practically a monopoly of the home market, which they will continue to have until the South enters the field as a competitor in the higher grades.

Henceforth we think it will not be unreasonable to assume that the population of the South will increase more rapidly than in the past, and the greater the population becomes, and the greater the development of the country, the greater will become the market for the iron produced by Southern furnaces and mills. There is market enough now to consume thousands of tons of the higher grades of iron and steel, if made in the South. This all comes from the North now.

Birmingham, which may properly be called the pioneer of the modern iron making industry in the South, (although the South was really the pioneer of the industry in the United States, for iron was made in both Virginia and North Carolina a hundred years ago) has led the way in the manufacture of the higher grades, for she is making bar iron and steel, and making both at a cost that the Northern mills can't touch. Her success established will encourage capitalists to put their money in iron mills in Alabama and other States where the natural conditions favor it, where there is an abundance of iron and coal and where the facilities for transportation by rail and boat are good. As Northern and some European money has come South to invested in cotton mills, so will it come South to be invested in iron mills, which promise quite as much if not more than the cotton mills do, although these are paying well enough to continue to tempt large investments.

There is even more reason why the iron manufacturer should seek the South, when the South becomes a competitor in the higher grades of iron, than there is why the Northern cotton manufacturer should, for cotton will have larger transportation than iron will, and the iron manufacturer will find it necessary to get near to the base of supplies. Those of them who can command very cheap transportation for ores and coal may withstand competition, but those that can't will be compelled to put out their fires or get near to the base of supplies. This is one of the causes which will before many years give an impetus to the building of iron mills in the South for the manufacture of the higher grades of iron, and of steel. We have not yet fairly crossed the threshold of that industry.

MINOR MENTION.

The Spaniards become very indignant at the bare suggestion that they might sell Cuba, and resent it as a reflection on their honor. They would not, they say, sell Cuba under any circumstances. But there was a time when Cuba was in the market and could have been bought for a very small sum, and the Spaniards were then about as proud as they are now and about as well off in monetary matters. The Chattanooga *Times* rakes out from history one little dicker when the royal family was in straits for cash which failed, because the parties to the dicker split over a matter of about $35,000. It reads thus:

"About sixty years ago when Maria Christina of Naples was Queen Regent of Spain she offered to sell not only Cuba but Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands also to Louis Philippe who then sat on the throne of France. Senor Campuzano was the Spanish diplomat delegated to conduct the negotiations for the sale, while a Spanish banker residing in Paris by the name of Aguado was to look after the financial part. The price agreed upon was 30,000,000 Spanish reals for Cuba and 10,000,000 reals for Porto Rico and the Philippines. This would have been equal to a total of about $2,000,000 at the present time, a sum which looks ridiculously small when the value of these islands is considered.

"The bargain was made on this basis, however, and the papers relating to Cuba were signed, notwithstanding some controversy over the manner and method of paying the money. But when the negotiations reached Porto Rico and the Philippines, Louis Philippe began to haggle about the price. He could not forget that he was a tradesman before he was a king, and his propensity to "beat down" asserted itself. He claimed that 10,000,000 reals was too much for Porti Rico and the Philippines, and insisted that 7,000,000 reals was an ample sum to pay for them. This amount he declared was all he would pay for the islands, and said that if it was not acceptable "the contract must be thrown into the fire." The Spanish diplomat angered by what he considered royal meanness suiting his actions to Louis Philippe's words, seized both the Cuban and Porto Rico–Philippine contracts and threw them into the fire, and ended the negotiations.

"What the subsequent fate of Cuba might have been had this bargain been carried out it is useless to conjecture. But the transaction shows that the value Spain set upon Cuba was once only nominal and that the claim that the 'Ever Faithful Isle' will never be surrendered is of recent growth."

In those days "the Ever Faithful Isle" (which has been doing considerable kicking, by the way, for an ever faithful) didn't yield quite as much revenue to the Spanish coffers as it has since done, and this will probably go a long way to account for the "dirt cheap" terms offered to Louis Philippe and the indignation which the talk of selling Cuba excites in the Spaniard of to-day. Cuba is a juicy and a luscious orange.

***

The New York *Tribune* has been throwing cold water on the proposed intervention in Cuba, and simply acquiesces in the policy of Mr. McKinley as a matter of necessity. It discourages all action in that direction, but does not take an open stand in opposition to the President because, being a party organ, it deems it expedient not to kick against the party leaders. But it is quite evident that it acquiesces, in as far as it does acquiesce, as a matter of necessity, and not a matter of choice. Senator Allen, of Nebraska, is one of the Senators who has long advocated recognition of Cuban independence by this Government. A short while ago he sent the following telegram to the Governor of his State:

Hon. Silas A. Holcomb, Lincoln, Neb.

Tender all State troops without delay. In the event of war with Spain I desire through you to place my services at the disposal of the State, to serve the country in such capacity as you may assign me in defence of the National honor and for Cuban liberty.

WILLIAM V. ALLEN.

This coming from any one else would be regarded as patriotic. Coming from Senator Allen, it was manly and consistent, because it showed that he was not disposed to dodge the danger he invited by his advocacy of the cause of the Cubans. But the *Tribune* sees in it something to sneer at, and cause to emit a half a column or so of stuff it supposed to be humorous, the purport of which was to make the offer of services ridiculous and belittle the men who tendered them. As Mr. Allen is a Populist and not a Republican Senator, he may be considered a fit subject for ridicule by the *Tribune*, but the patriotic American citizen, who is patriotic enough to lose sight of his partisanship, will not see anything to inspire sneers, or suggest the ridiculous in this telegram of Senator Allen, who simply gives proof by it that he is willing to back his votes by taking his place among the fighters.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— It is recalled that John Wanamaker intrusted the wicked Mr. Quay with a goodsized campaign contribution in 1888.—*Washington Post, Ind.*

—— Congressmen Lentz and Grosvenor continue to treat this whole war business on a basis of Ohio politics and McKinley, Hanna, Sherman and Day all from that State.—*Richmond Times, Dem,*

—— It is worthy of note that Baron Rothschild wants to purchase a war cruiser for Spain. The baron's agents in this country are trying hard to suppress the American people.—*Atlanta Constitution, Dem.*

—— Cuba will be free. Whether it shall come through the flame of battle between two nations outside of Cuba herself, or whether it shall come by the peaceful methods of diplomacy, it matters not so far as the destiny of that island is concerned. The independence of Cuba is now absolutely assured.—*Philadelphia Times, Ind.*

—— The appeal of Mark Hanna to the friends of Wall street throughout the country to send telegrams to their congressmen asking them to "sustain the wise peace policy of the President" is bearing fruit. Telegrams have been sent, and are being sent in large numbers, and it remains to be seen yet whether Mark Hanna or the people will win.—*Louisville Dispatch, Dem.*

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters;' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cents per bottle at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

Rheumatism Cured.

My wife has used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism with great relief, and I can recommend it as a splendid liniment for rheumatism and other household use for which we have found it valuable.—W. J. CUYLER. Red Creek, N. Y.

Mr. Cuyler is one of the leading merchants of this village and one of the most prominent men in this vicinity.—W. G AHIPPIN, Editor Red Creek Herald. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Lincoln *Journal:* Mr. Turner Smith, a prominent citizen and liveryman, dropped dead from heart disease at his home at Bessemer City, in Gaston county, Monday.

— Alamance *Gleaner:* There was both ice and frost last Thursday morning, and frost again Friday morning, but the fruit in this community suffered very little from them. On yesterday morning there was plenty of ice, and we fear that the fruit has been killed on trees that have bloomed.

— Greensboro *Record:* J. Van Lindley had a telegram from Southern Pines this morning stating that the fruit crop in that locality was all right and that there would be an abundance. Mr. Lindley says he may have some few varieties at Pomona yet not killed, but he thinks it doubtful. Almost an entire week of frost and ice is too much for the hardiest varieties.

— Winston *Journal:* An elopement from Tobaccoville, this county, comes to light. Irvin Spease deserted his wife and child and ran off Monday night about 12 o'clock with a distant relative of his, Miss Gusta Spease, who also has a small child. They left in a wagon, came towards this city and it is supposed left here on the early train Tuesday morning.

— Rockingham *Republican:* Mrs. Lou Eller, wife of Dr. W. L. Steele, died last Wednesday evening. She had been ill for several weeks with Bright's disease. —— Sunday night, while McDuffie Bros. were at church, their negro cook, Jim Yates, entered their bed room and stole $90 and left for parts unknown before the gentlemen knew of the theft. The money was in a shot sack in a trunk, and it seems that Yates had a key to the trunk and got into easily. Some time ago Yates stole $13 from these gentlemen and was detected, but the fellow made good the amount and nothing further was done about it, Messrs. McDuffie having confidence that the negro would prove honest in the future

— Newton *Enterprise:* The cold spell seems to be passing off and we are glad to hear all the fruit has not been killed. There was considerable frost for several successive mornings but the peaches, apples and other fruit except in very low places, came out of the freeze in pretty good shape. The wheat, too, has generally escaped without damage, though we have heard of one crop near Catawba that was frozen so badly that it has been mowed off. —— Maiden is a becoming a great lumber shipping point. As we passed there the other day we noticed that almost the entire available space along the railroad was covered with lumber. It is mostly oak and the greater part of it is sold to a company to be shipped to Germany.

TWINKLINGS.

— She—"Now, can you guess my age, Major?" Gallant Major—"No, I can't; but you don't look it."—*Tit Bits.*

— "Brudder Waffler hasn' I allus done tole you hon'sty wa' de bes' policy?" "Yes, sar, but I quit policy soon's I j'ined de chu'ch, sar."—*Detroit Free Press.*

— A Pertinent Query—"My voice is still for war," shouted the impassioned orator. "How about the rest of you?" yelled a sarcastic bystander.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

— Superstitious: "Jane! have you broken another plate?" Servant—"Yes mum; I did it on purpose. I'd smashed thirteen, you know, and that's such an unlucky number!"—*Tit-Bits.*

— A Broad Hint—Visitor—"Is Miss Rose at home?" Servant—"No, sir." Visitor—"Why, she has just come in! I saw her." Servant—"Yes sir; and she saw you, too."—*Tit-Bits.*

— "Blither's patriotism has cooled a whole lot since things began to look warlike."

"Blither is as patriotic as ever," said his friend. "But he realizes he can't get the space in the papers at present."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

— Weaver—"Poetry is something that is born in one; it cannot be acquired. The making of poetry is a gift." Beaver—"So is the disposing of it, so far as I have had any experience."—*Boston Transcript.*

— Not in Boston. "Now, Bobbie," said the teacher in the natural history class, "what is a panther?" "A man that makth panth," lisped Bobbie.—*Boston Traveler.*

—Do you wear eye-glasses because you think you look better with them?" asked Miss Pert.

"I wear them because I *know* I look better with them," answered the short-sighted man. sadly.—*Harlem Life.*

— Giles—I just heard that Hawkins referred to me as a perfect idiot. Smiles—Oh, don't mind what Hawkins say; he always does exaggerate more or less.—*Judge.*

"Did you tell me that you were wounded in securing that victory?"

"Yes," replied the Spanish general, "Some of my assistants struck, and I smashed my fingers trying to work a proof press."—*Life.*

The greater includes the less. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures scrofula, and may be depended upon to cure boils and pimples. †

Eskimo Bows and Arrows.

As every one knows, the Eskimos, with very few exceptions, inhabit a region which is perfectly treeless, or at any rate where nothing grows but pines and spruces, whose soft, inelastic wood is entirely useless for making bows. They have overcome this difficulty very effectively by fastening along the back of the bow twisted cords of reindeer sinew in such a way that each cord is stretched when the bow is bent and flies back when the bow string is released. As far as we know, no other race of savages makes use of this ingenious contrivance. Some tribes of Indians are in the habit of stiffening their bows by "backing" them with strips of sinew, glued on, but the Eskimo backing is made of cords and tied on. As old Martin Frobisher, the first Englishman who ever saw the Eskimos, in 1577, tells us, "Their bowes are of wood of a yard long, sinewed on the back with strong sinewes, not glued too, but fast girded and tyed on."

In some regions the Eskimos when first visited by white men were still using bows with a very simple backing, merely 20 or 30 strands of twine running from one end of the bow to the other, twisted together tightly from the middle and tied down to the bow in two or three places. My friends at Point Barrow and along the adjacent coast, however, had gone on improving the bow until it was the best made by Eskimos anywhere.—John Murdoch in Popular Science Monthly.

Some Queer Texts.

When ladies wore their "topknots" ridiculously high, it occurred to Rowland Hill to admonish them from the pulpit, and he did it by means of the words, "Topknot, come down," which he evolved from Matthew xxiv, 17, "Let him which is on the house top not come down." Of course nothing but the exceeding quaintness of the preacher could have excused such a liberty with the sense and sound of the sacred text.

It was almost as bad as Swift's uniquely brief discourse on the text, "He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth to the Lord." "My friends," said the dean, as he closed the book, "if you approve of the security, down with the dust." As a matter of fact, it is usually only the quaint preachers who do venture on such liberties.—Chambers' Journal.

THE EXTRAORDINARY MAN.

He It Is Who Does the Right Thing at the Right Moment.

It is the extraordinary man who makes life bearable. The ordinary man is so constantly under restraint that everything he does is commonplace and uninteresting. To illustrate this point I am going to give an exact report of what happened on a Broadway car one day last week. A burly man got up to get off the car. In walking from the front end to the back he skillfully and impartially stepped on every foot that was in evidence. Every one on both sides of the car grabbed his toes and glared after the brute, but no one did anything. Just as the fellow reached the back step he carefully threw his full weight on both the feet of an athletic looking gentleman who was standing on the platform reading the paper. A moment later he landed near the sidewalk as the result of a venomous and correctly applied kick that increased his velocity to an unexpected extent. Rushing back to the car he yelled:

"Say, mister, what do you mean by kicking me like that?"

"Did I kick you?" inquired the man who was reading the paper suavely.

"You know blankety blank well that you did."

"Well," drawled the man with the paper, "when a man steps on one of my feet it doesn't make any particular difference, but somehow when he steps on both of my feet it has a very peculiar effect on the flexor muscles of my legs, and I act in an automatic way. I have a general impression that you stepped on both of my feet, and that that is what caused the whole trouble. In future, when you happen to be getting off the car I am on, if you will be kind enough to step on only one foot there will be no danger of such an accident as this."

Just then the conductor rang the bell and the car started. Within the next five minutes every sore toed person on the car got up and shook hands with the gentleman who was reading the paper. He did exactly what they all felt like doing, but they were all too ordinary to do it. He was the extraordinary man.—New York Journal.

PARISIAN ART FURNITURE.

Imitation Boulle and Vernis Martin Pieces Popular Nowadays.

Parisian art furniture is popular and no well furnished apartment is without its piece of Boulle or Vernis Martin. As a matter of fact, the genuine articles do not find their way into the shops, and if they did would be far beyond the purse of most buyers.

Andre Charles Boulle, from whom the furniture obtains its name, was born in the royal palace in 1642 and spent his childhood in the court of Louis XIV, who was his patron. His most elaborate achievement was the decoration of a series of apartments for the dauphin, Louis XV. Samuel Bernard, the financier, paid Boulle 50,000 livres for making an inlaid desk.

Despite the high prices which his work brought, Boulle was always poor, for he was an enthusiastic collector of bric-a-brac and could not resist the temptation to acquire a fine specimen. At one time he was threatened with imprisonment for debt, but the king protected him. On Aug. 20, 1720, his rooms and workshop were burned and 400,000 livres' worth of the rarest art treasures were consumed. The artist never recovered from the shock. He died in 1732, leaving four sons to succeed him, in all of whom, however, the peculiar genius of the father was lacking.

The Martins, from whom the popular Vernis Martin furniture takes its name, were painters of more than ordinary ability and varnishers to the royal house of France. Robert Martin was the supposed discoverer of a special lacquer, which, for a time, supplanted the precious varnishes imported from China and Japan. The Marquis de Pompadour paid 58,208 francs for the Vernis Martin work in the chateau of Bellerne, a sum now equal to $50,000.—New York Commercial.

The Mistake She Made.

At a party the hostess said to a guest: "I want you to entertain Mr. Blank a little. He looks bored to death. I will introduce him, and you must try to amuse him. You know his strong point is butter, on which he has written a book."

The lady guest graciously undertook the task of entertaining the man, inwardly wondering that he should be so interested in butter—of which she knew very little—when his face indicated a mind given to much profound thinking.

However, with butter in view, she began on the weather, gradually got to the country, then on to a farm, from that to cows, and at last to butter. The man looked more bored than ever, the magic word butter producing not the slightest effect, and he left her somewhat abruptly and soon withdrew from the house.

"I did my best," she explained to the hostess. "I went through agonies to prove that I was deeply interested in butter, but it was all in vain."

"Butter!" exclaimed the hostess. "What possessed you to talk to that man, of all men, on butter? I told you he had just written a book on Buddha, and I knew how deeply you two were interested in the same subject."

And they said in chorus, "Gracious!"—Strand Magazine.

Queen Natalie's Method.

Queen Natalie is considered the most beautiful queen in Europe. Her greatest charm is her exquisitely shaped neck, which is said to resemble that of the Venus of Milo. The means she employs to protect it against the ravages of time are ample enough to be practiced by any one. It is said that every morning she takes a brisk walk in the grounds of her palace, near Belgrade, with a heavy pitcher on her head. This not only improves the neck, but gives one an erect and graceful carriage. This is not original with the queen, for it has been a common practice among the women of the poorer classes in her country from the earliest ages.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

Cures a Prominent Attorney.

M. R. C. PHELPS, the leading pension attorney of Belfast, N. Y., writes: "I was discharged from the army on account of ill health, and suffered from heart trouble ever since. I frequently had fainting and smothering spells. My form was bent as a man of 80. I constantly wore an overcoat, even in summer, for fear of taking cold. I could not attend to my business. My rest was broken by severe pains about the heart and left shoulder. Three years ago I commenced using Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, notwithstanding I had used so much patent medicine and taken drugs from doctors for years without being helped. Dr. Miles' Heart Cure restored me to health. It is truly a wonderful medicine and it affords me much pleasure to recommend this remedy to everyone."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address,

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Use Dr. Miles' Nerve Plasters for SPINAL WEAKNESS. All druggists sell 'em for 25c.

No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles's Pain Pill Cure. All Pain. "One cent a dose." For sale by all Druggists. Change. Je 25 1y sa tu th

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper

Naval Organization.

Naval apprentices, third class, are enlisted on board the receiving ships at the large navy yards on both coasts. They must be between the ages of 14 and 17, have the consent of their parents and guardians and agree to serve until they are 21 years of age. To enter they must be of robust frame, intelligent, and, as the regulation goes, "be of perfectly sound and healthy constitution, free from any physical defects or malformation and not subject to fits." They must be able to read and write, though in special cases, where the boy shows a general intelligence, he may be enlisted notwithstanding that his reading and writing are imperfect. No boy who has been convicted of crime or is of known bad character can be enlisted. Upon enlistment he receives his outfit and is entered on the ship's books as entitled to a monthly payment of $9 and a ration.—Harper's Round Table.

His Object Attained.

"Brooks, can I borrow a little money of you?"

"Why—er—yes. I suppose so. How much, Rivers?"

"None at all, dear boy. I only wanted to satisfy myself that my credit is good.—Chicago Tribune.

Hood's Pills

Stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure biliousness, headache, dizziness, sour stomach, constipation, etc. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Ask Your DRUGGIST for a generous 10 CENT TRIAL SIZE.

Ely's Cream Balm

contains no cocaine, mercury nor any other injurious drug. It is quickly Absorbed. Gives Relief at once. It opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full Size 50c.; Trial Size 10c.; at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

CATARRH

COLD IN HEAD

jan 16 1t Secretary.
jan 11 1y tu th sa

Withered.

Caller—You call this garden scene "June," but the leaves are all on the ground instead of on the trees.

D'Auber—They were on the trees, but the picture got such a withering criticism from the committee that they curled up and fell off.—London Tit-Bits.

A gold coin passes from one to another 2,000,000,000 times before the stamp or impression upon it becomes obliterated by friction, while a silver coin is passed 3,250,000,000 times before it becomes entirely defaced, says a calculator.

Over 1,000,000 pairs of boots and shoes are made in England each week.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefitted from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as she ever was.—Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00. †

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper

Wholesale Prices Current.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6¾
Standard		@	7¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ℔ ℔	6	@	7½
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6	@	7½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	5¾@		5¾
Shoulders ℔ ℔		@	5¼
BARRELS-Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each		@	1 20
New City, each		@	1 20
BEESWAX ℔ ℔		@	22
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15	@	18
Northern	18	@	25
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	45	@	48
Virginia Meal	45	@	48
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle		@	85
CANDLES—℔ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	10
CHEESE—℔ ℔			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream		@	11
State	10½@		12
COFFEE—℔ ℔—			
Laguyra	12	@	15
Rio	7½@		10
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5¼
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	9	@	10
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-bbl	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel		@	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel		@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
Extra	4 35	@	4 50
FLOUR—℔ ℔—			
Low grade		@	4 00
Choice		@	4 90
Straight		@	5 25
First Patent	5 50	@	6 00
GLUE—℔ ℔	7½@		8¼
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White		@	48
Car load, in bags—White	46	@	47
Oats, from store		@	40
Oats, Rust Proof		@	45
Cow Peas		@	60
HIDES—℔ ℔—			
Green		@	8
Dry		@	19
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s—			
Clover Hay	80	@	85
Rice Straw		@	50
Eastern		@	90
Western		@	85
North River		@	75
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	1¾@		2
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	6¾@		7
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed), ℔ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	32 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	28
Barbadoes, in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	28
Sugar-House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar-House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	12	@	13
NAILS ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 40	@	1 50
OAK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mass	11 00	@	11 50
Rump		@	11 50
Prime		@	11 50
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	20
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		@	1 10
Liverpool		@	65
Lisbon		@	
American		@	65
On 125 ℔ Sacks		@	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 50	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd		@	5¼
Standard A		@	5¼
White Extra C		@	5
Extra C, Golden		@	4¾
C, Yellow		@	4½
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3¼@		4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	6 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed			
℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
4x24 Heart	3 00	@	3 50
" Sap	3 00	@	3 50
TALLOW, ℔ ℔		@	4
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 90	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 80	@	2 00
WOOL ℔ ℔—Unwashed	8	@	15

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, April 11.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market dull at 27 cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 26½ cents for country casks. Sales later at 26½ and 26c.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1.10 per bbl for Strained and $1.15 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady at 90 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet at $1.40 per barrel for Hard, and $1.90 for Dip.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine steady, 27¼, 26¾c; rosin steady, $1.45, $1.50; tar steady, 95 cents; crude turpentine nominal, $1.30, $1.80, $1.90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	19
Rosin	2,198
Tar	151
Crude Turpentine	9

Receipts same day last year.—15 casks spirits turpentine, 454 bbls rosin, 128 bbls tar, 0 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market quiet on a basis of 5¼c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	3 5-16	cts.	℔ lb.
Good Ordinary	4½	"	"
Low Middling	5 5-16	"	"
Middling	5¾	"	"
Good Middling	6	"	"

Same day last year, middling 7c.

Receipts—589 bales; same day last year, 75.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 40@50c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 55c;

AN OPEN LETTER
To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now* Chas. H. Fletcher *on every bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"
BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having
The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

The Long Time to Dress Habit.

A clever woman tells the story at her own expense of the way in which she was cured of the long time to dress habit. She was addicted to it in its very worst form. There was no case on record of a guest who had been greeted under her roof with any degree of promptitude.

One evening at a private entertainment of some kind she encountered a certain bishop, an old friend of the family.

"Ah, my dear Mrs. Smith," remarked the ecclesiastic, "how are you? I passed your house yesterday and thought of dropping in to see you."

"And you didn't do it? That was very unkind of you."

"Well, no. You see, I said to myself: 'I have just one hour to call upon Mrs. Smith. She will take 57 minutes to dress. That will leave just three for our talk. It is hardly worth while.' "—Philadelphia Press.

MEDICAL TREATMENT ON TRIAL

To Any Reliable Man.

Marvelous appliance and one month's remedies of rare power will be sent on trial, without any advance payment, by the foremost company in the world in the treatment of men weak, broken, discouraged from effects of excesses, worry, overwork, &c. Happy marriage secured, complete restoration or development of all robust conditions. The time of this offer is limited. No C. O. D. scheme; no deception; no exposure. Address,
ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N.Y.
my 20 D&W tf th su tu

MEAT, LARD, FLOUR.

22,000 Lbls. D. S. Sides.
15,000 Lbs. Plates.
60 Bbls. Best City Mess Pork.
1,500 Lbs. Pure Leaf Lard.
1,000 Lbs. Fairbanks' Comp. Lard.
500 Bbls. Best Straight Flour.
300 Bbls. Patent Flour.
And everything in Groceries.
ROBT. R. STONE & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
Nos. 5 & 7 South Water street
P. S.—Fifty cases assorted Pic-Nic Hams.
ap 9tf

Farmers and Distiller's
SUPPLIES.
Fancy and Staple Groceries,
Hoop Iron, Glue, Hay,
Corn, Oats, &c., &c.
A small consignment Yam Potatoe Slips.
HALL & PEARSALL,
mar 31 tf Wholesale Grocers.

Beware of Imitations

LEA & PERRINS' The Original & Genuine Worcestershire SAUCE

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGENTS, NEW YORK.
jan 4 1y tu

FASHIONS CHANGE BUT
POZZONI'S
Complexion
POWDER
REMAINS ALWAYS THE SAME.
The finest, purest and most beautifying toilet powder ever made. It is soothing, healing, healthful and harmless; and when rightly used IS INVISIBLE. If you have never tried
POZZONI'S
you do not know what an IDEAL COMPLEXION POWDER is.
IT IS SOLD EVERYWHERE.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

A CITY IN A VOLCANO.

The Picturesque and Peculiar Island of Saba, In the West Indies.

If you will take down your geographies and look on the map of the West Indies, you will notice between the islands of Santa Cruz and St. Christopher two small islets which, unless your map is an unusually large and complete one, will have no names given. These two islands belong to the Dutch, and the most northerly and westerly of them is called Saba.

The Dutch are noted for their odd and quaint customs and for their perseverance, Holland being sometimes called the "land of pluck," but I doubt if anywhere in all their possessions have these curious people shown their queer and eccentric habits to greater advantage than in the little out of the way island of Saba.

The island is small, its greatest diameter being not over 2¼ miles, and it is nothing more than an isolated mountain top rising out of the sea. The sides are very steep and high, rising in places for a sheer 2,000 feet. There is no harbor, no beach, no safe anchorage and no large trees on the island. Although Saba has a population of over 2,500, yet you might sail all around it without seeing any signs of houses or settlements. If you wished to land or "go aboard," as the Sabans say, you would have to do so on a shelving rock on the southern side of the island, and here you would find a steep, winding flight of stone steps leading up the rocky mountain side.

Following these steps, which number 800 and are called "the ladder," you at last reach the top of the mountain, and looking inland see a small, grassy plain covered with neat, white, red roofed houses, the whole surrounded on every side by towering peaks and precipices covered with beautiful tree ferns, bamboos and wild plantains. This little town, the only one on the island, is known as the Bottom, a curious name surely, but it is well named nevertheless, for the plain on which it is built is nothing more than the bottom of the crater of an extinct volcano.

Descending the slope into this queerest of queer towns, you find the streets simply narrow paths walled with stone, higher in places than your head, while every inch of earth is cultivated with true Dutch thrift and industry. Here and there small patches of sugar cane, yams and arrowroot are side by side with beans, corn and potatoes, with palm and banana trees rising over all. The population consists of whites and negroes in nearly equal numbers, while the blue eyed and towheaded children play with black skinned and curly haired pickaninnies, but all are Dutch in speech, manners and looks. The houses, shops, gardens—everything is Dutch.—A. H. Verrill in St. Nicholas.

A DELUSION OF THE WHEEL.

Disappointing Men and Women Who Look Well When Seen From Behind.

"I have found that the experience was the same with both the men and the women," said a regular bicyclist, "and during two years of observation I have never known the rule to fail. The slim, tailor made woman, who looks tidy and pretty from behind and is as a matter of fact neither young nor pretty when her full face is seen, is already an old theme for comic papers and jokers, but it took the bicycle to put a new phase on the theme. Nine times out of ten the woman who sits erect, wears a well fitting suit and displays a particularly slim and graceful figure is certain to be—well, old, when you ride past her and look around to get a good view of her face. She is likely to be thin, with a wrinkled face, having as much freshness and youth about it as a dried apple. It's unfortunate that such should be the case, but it is so, and in the majority of cases the pretty, fresh looking girl will not ride half as well as her older rival, who can keep a spickness on the wheel that nobody can excel. The latter will dress better, hold herself better, and, so long as she is viewed only by the men riding behind her, she will be far more impressive than any of the younger and better looking women on wheels. It is of course disappointing when the opportunity for seeing the full face comes, but the spectacle is pleasant enough for awhile.

"Something of the same kind is true of the men. I have known slim fellows, with finely developed calves, to turn out sallow faced, dyspeptic looking men with eyeglasses and a discontented expression. Riding behind them they looked like young athletes, and the contrast with their real looks was something awful. Not only physically, but also as far as their dress goes, such men look better when seen form the rear than nine out of any ten men one sees on the Boulevard, and they ride along so slowly and delicately that they are never ruffled and never wilt their collars. They are, like the disappointing women, the spickest looking riders on the road, but they are never able to stand the front view."—New York Sun.

Russian Salad With Sauce Tartare.

Cut into small, dice shaped bits 2 ounces of cooked cold beef, the same of cooked cold tongue or cooked chicken, and, if you like, about an ounce of cold boiled ham. Now put into the bottom of your salad bowl a little of the beef, and place on top 3 boned sardines, then a little of the tongue, then the chicken, and again half a dozen sardines. Sprinkle over the top the ham. Garnish around the dish and in the center with crisp lettuce leaves. Cover the entire top with sauce tartare and you will have a delicious Russian salad.—Mrs. S. T. Rorer in Ladies' Home Journal.

Not to Be Caught.

"Here," roared the old judge to the son studying law with him, "you told me you had read this work on evidence, and the leaves are not cut."

"Used X rays," yawned the versatile son, and the judge chuckled with delight as he thought what a lawyer the boy would make.—Boston Post.

Dews are less abundant on islands than on ships in midocean. Seamen can therefore tell when they are nearing land by reason of the smaller deposit of dew on the vessel.

"A word to the wise is sufficient" and a word from the wise should be sufficient, but you ask, who are the wise? Those who know. The oft repeated experience of trustworthy persons may be taken for knowledge. Mr. W. M. Terry says Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other in the market. He has been in the drug business at Elkton, Ky., for twelve years; has sold hundreds of bottles of this remedy and nearly all other cough medicines manufactured, which shows conclusively that Chamberlain's is the most satisfactory to the people, and is the best. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

Thousands suffer from Catarrah or cold in head and have never tried the popular remedy. There is no longer any excuse, as a 10 cent trial size of Ely's Cream Balm can be had of your druggist or we mail it for 10 cents. Full size 50 cents. ELY BROS.,
56 Warren St., N. Y. City.

A friend advised me to try Ely's Cream Balm and after using it six weeks I believe myself cured of catarrh. It is a most valuable remedy.—Joseph Stewart, 624 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW' SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. †

HE WENT HUNGRY.

General Howard's Experience With the Colored Waiters In a Richmond Hotel.

"General O. O. Howard," said General David S. Stanley, "was ever a religious, conscientious man, with a deep seated impulse to raise up and benefit the colored men. I well remember a story about him illustrating his want of knowledge of the negro character as it emerged from serfdom. After the war General Howard was the head of the freedmen's bureau and went to Richmond, accompanied by a United States senator, who was also interested in the great work the bureau had been designed to prepare.

"At dinner time they were taken into the dining room of the hotel by the man in charge and the colored waiters were called up and introduced.

"'Boys,' said the man in charge, 'this is General Howard, who is doing so much for the colored men of the south. See that he gets a good dinner quickly. Take care of him.'

"'Oh, yes,' they replied, 'General Howard! We all knows 'bout him. He's our Moses. He's takin care of us.'

"The other tables were occupied by unimportant young officers, who, not knowing General Howard or not standing in awe of his strong religious views, began to curse the waiters violently and abused them for not waiting on them more promptly.

"The outcome of it all was that the unimportant young officers were waited upon and got their dinners at once. General Howard did not fare well at all, and after waiting a full hour left the dining room as hungry as when he entered it.

"In great indignation the United States senator who accompanied the general strode up to a group of waiters and thundered:

"'What do you mean by treating General Howard so?'

"'Why, boss,' was the reply, 'dem other gemmens give us a dollar apiece before dinner commenced.' "—Boston Herald.

ANCIENT LITERATURE.

How Some of It Was Fortunately Saved From Destruction.

Considering that the whole of ancient literature was confined to manuscript, it is wonderful that so much of it has come down to us. The preservation of some old writings has been almost miraculous. To a single copy preserved in a monastery of Westphalia, for instance, do we owe all that we have of Tacitus. This is the more remarkable since the emperor of that name had copies of the works of his distinguished ancestor placed in all the imperial libraries and caused ten copies of them to be transcribed yearly. Still, only the one copy has been found in modern times.

A page of the second decade of Livy, we are told, was discovered by a man of letters on a battledoor while he was amusing himself in the country. He rushed up to town, but he was too late, for the battledoor maker "had used up all his parchment the week before." Two manuscripts of Cicero on "Glory" were presented to Petrarch, who lent them to an old preceptor. This latter gentleman, being pressed by want, pawned them and died without revealing the name of the pawnbroker. Two centuries afterward they were mentioned in a catalogue of books bequeathed to a convent, but could not be found. It is supposed that Petrus Aleyonius, the physician to the institution, appropriated them, and having transposed some of the thoughts to his own writings destroyed the originals.

The original Magna Charta of England, preserved in the Cottonian library, has certain mutilations, presumably from a pair of shears. It is said that Sir Richard Cotton, calling one day at his tailor's, discovered that that man was holding in his hand, ready to cut up for a pattern, a copy of the great Magna Charta, with all its appendages and seals.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Precipices In the Himalayas.

There is one remarkable peculiarity of the series of Himalayan ranges between the vale of Kashmir and the central Asian watershed. They are one after another cut right across by ridges. The reason for this is that the rivers were there before the ranges were formed, and as, by the crinkling of the earth's crust the ranges were raised, the rivers cut gorges through them and maintained their flow.

Nanga Parbat is part of the true and principal Himalayan range, and its summit rises to the stupendous altitude above sea level of 26,630 feet. Close to its foot, not more than ten miles in horizontal distance from the peak, the Indus flows through a desert gorge, and here the height above sea level of the river bed is not much above 3,000 feet.

It is easy to conceive from these figures on how vast a scale nature's architecture is here set up. I have never been down this part of the Indus gorge, but a friend of mine who was there told me that the path along the side of the gorge is in places perilously narrow and carried across precipices of such appalling character that at one point a servant of his who lost his footing fell a mile in vertical height and was, of course, smashed to atoms.

One side of Nanga Parbat sinks to this gorge by a series of ridges and ravines—that is, the Chilas side. The other two sides of the mountain, for it is on a triangular base, are likewise defined by long valleys, one of which is filled by the great Tarshing glacier.—North American Review.

Over Eight Feet Tall.

King James I had a gigantic porter 8 feet 6 inches in height, but he was not perfect, being round shouldered, knock-kneed and lame in one foot. Of a similar height was Charles Munster, a yeoman of the Hanoverian guard who died in 1676, and seven years before there was being exhibited in London a Dutchman 8 feet 9 inches high, anent whom, in Pepys' diary, we find the following entry on Aug. 15, 1669: "Went to Charing Cross to see the great Dutchman. I did walk under his arm with my hat on, and could not reach his chin with the tips of my fingers."—London Standard.

Novelties
—IN—
EASTER HATS,
SHOES, TIES
AND GENTS'
FURNISHING GOODS
—FOR—
MEN AND BOYS.
A. SHRIER,
ap 5 tf 114 Market street.

REDUCED RATES IN MAY

The Seaboard Air Line announces the following Reduced Rates for Special Occasions to take place in May.

BALTIMORE, MD.
Quadrennial Conference of the M. E. Church, South.
Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 2nd-4th, with final limit May 31st.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
National Order of Elks.
Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 7th-9th, with final limit of fifteen days.
General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the U. S.
Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 17th-19th, with final limit to June 4th.

NORFOLK, VA
Southern Baptist and Auxiliary Conventions.
Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 2nd-6th, with final limit of fifteen days.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Twentieth of May Celebration of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.
Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 16th-19th, and one cent per mile travelled from points within a radius of two hundred miles; tickets on sale 18th-19th with final limit May 23rd.
Reunion of Confederate Veterans.
Rate of one cent per mile travelled, tickets on sale May 18th-19th with final limit May 23rd.
For full information in regard to these rates call on or address any Agent of the Seaboard Air line or write to

T. J. ANDERSON,
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ap 8 tf Portsmouth, Va.

BARBADOES
MOLASSES
Of Our Own Importation
Now on Hand and
New Crop to Arrive.
We carry all grades, styles and prices.
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Seed Peas.
300 Bushels Cow Peas.
200 Bundles Hoop Iron.
75 Bundles Rivets.
25 Barrels Glue.
10 Bales Batting.
400 Bales Hay.
850 Bushels Corn.
50 Bags Dried Apples.
10 Boxes Dried Peaches.
900 Barrels Wheat Flour.
Our ticket: Sell goods for what they are; never mix Meal and Flour
W. B. COOPER,
ap 9 tf Wilmington, N. C.

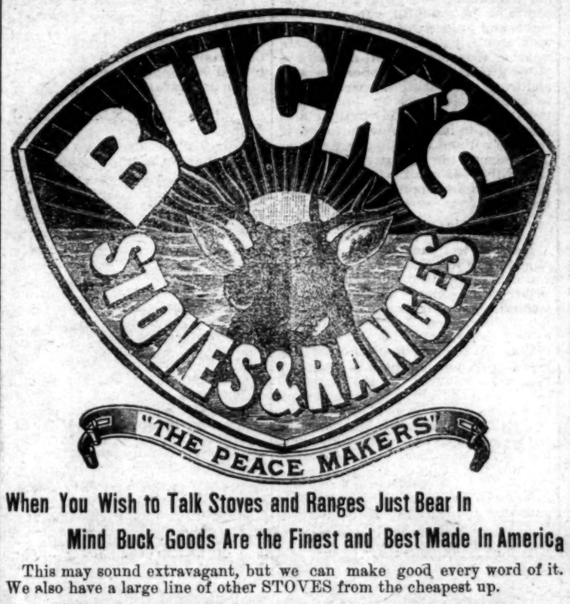
MAXTON BUILDING
AND
LOAN ASSOCIATION,
Maxton, N. C.
DIRECTORS:
J. D. CROOM, Maxton.
ED. McRAE, Maxton.
J. B. SELLERS, Maxton.
G. B. PATTERSON, Maxton.
R. W. LIVERMORE, Pates.
WM. H. BERNARD, Wilmington.
E. F. McRAE, Raemont.
The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits of the Six Series of Stock now in force in this Association have been about
Eleven Per Cent.
Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share.
Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.
The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.
J. D. CROOM, President.
W. B. HARKER, Secretary. jan 1 tf

FOR SALE AT CLOSE PRICES.
1000 Caddies Damaged Tobacco.
500 Boxes Sound Tobacco.
100 Barrels Molasses all grades
50 Barrels Cider.
100 Cases Star Lye.
200 Bags Coffee.
SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,
mar 16 tf 12 Market St., Wilmington, N C.

F. T. MILLS,
Wholesale and Retailer
Dealer in
HORSES AND MULES.
Constantly on hand a full line of mated teams, Roadsters, Saddlers, general purpose and Farm Horses.
Full Line of Farm and City Mules.
One to two car loads received every week. All stock is guaranteed as represented.
112 and 114 North Water St.
feb 19 tf

The C. W. Polvogt Co
No. 9 North Front Street.
New Sprimg Dress Goods,
ORGANDIES, SILKS, WHITE GOODS AND
FASHIONABLE DRESS TRIMMINGS.
We have just received a large assortment of
Ladies' Shirt Waists, Underwear, Fans and Jewel Belts.
New Mattings, Window Shades, Trunks and Floor Oil Cloth.
Wear W. B. Corsets and use Standard Patterns.
THE C. W. POLVOGT CO.
ap 10 tf

TO THE PUBLIC!
Notwithstanding we are moving one of our Ice Machines away from here, we still have a capacity to make 85 tons of Ice per day, which is four times as much as has ever been consumed in Wilmington, including the Sounds, Beaches and Southport, in any one day. Until further notice we will sell you Ice at the following prices:
In lots of 10 to 25 Pounds, 35c per 100.
In lots of 25 lbs and less than a ton, 25c per 100
In one to two ton lots, $3.50 per ton.
In lots of one ton or over at Factory, $2.50 ton.
We respectfully solicit your patronage.
Wm. E. Worth & Co.
mar 18 tf



When You Wish to Talk Stoves and Ranges Just Bear In Mind Buck Goods Are the Finest and Best Made In America
This may sound extravagant, but we can make good every word of it. We also have a large line of other STOVES from the cheapest up.
Wm. E. Springer & Co., Gen'l Agts.

THE MAINE QUESTION
To Consider When Sick Is How to Get Well. The Answer Is: Go to
Jackson Springs
For a month or two, or order a few crates of the water.
Read the following letter from Judge Thos. H. Sutton:
Hon. Thomas H. Sutton, of N. C., Judge of First N. C. Criminal Court, says:
TARBORO, N. C., Nov. 3, 1897.
H. E. THOMPSON, Prop. Jackson Springs, West End, N. C.:
MY DEAR SIR—Your letter of 31st ult. received. In reply I take pleasure in saying that I spent two weeks at Jackson Springs in August of the present year. I was very feeble when I arrived there, suffering from Dyspepsia, and was not able to go from the hotel to the Spring, but after two weeks at the Springs I received beneficial effects from the curative power of its waters, and verily believe that these waters, springing out of the deep sand section of Moore County saved my life, or at least prolonged it to this day.
I have no hesitation in saying that I believe that the Jackson Springs Watar is a specific for Dyspepsia, and the best water on earth for this one universal complaint of mankind. You may use this letter as you may think is best for the benefit of mankind. Yours, Respectfully,
THOMAS H. SUTTON.
This Water is unsurpassed for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration, or any Kidney, Bladder or Stomach Trouble.
For further particulars, address
H. E. THOMPSON, Proprietor,
mar 15 tf West End, Moore County, N. C.

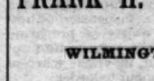
Save Something Every Week
AND DEPOSIT IT IN
The Wilmington Savings and Trust Company,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
CAPITAL $25,000. SURPLUS $10,000.
We want Your Business, and Therefore Keep Open till 9 o'clock Every Saturday Night.
1.—Your money will be safe from fire or burglars.
2.—You can draw it out when you need it.
3.—It will be earning interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and working for you while you are asleep.
☞ We will take pleasure in explaining our system to any man, woman or child, wishing to deposit. ap 8 tf

Office of the Secretary and Treasurer of the W. & W. R. R. Co.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 23rd, 1898.
The Board of Directors of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company have declared three and one half per cent. interest on the certificates of indebtedness of that Company, due and payable on and after April 1st, 1898, to all holders of record of this date.
The transfer books will stand closed from March 23rd, to March 31st, 1898, inclusive.
JAMES P. POST, JR.,
m 24 8t Treasurer W. & W. R. R. Co.

Fresh Jersey Butter,
(PINEVILLE, N. C.)
IN ONE POUND BLOCKS
25 Cents Each.
THE KING GROCERY CO.
B. F. KING, MANAGER,
'Phone 387. Fourth Street Bridge.
ap6 tf

FRANK H. STEDMAN,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Fire AND Tornado Insurance
YOUR BUSINESS IS SOLICITED AND
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
OFFICE AT
Southwest corner of Front and Chesnut Sts
de 3 tf



CURE YOURSELF!
Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.
Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

SEABOARD AIR LINE S.A.L.
VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS
DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

Schedule in Effect Jan. 25, 1898.

TO ALL POINTS
North, South and Southwest.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:30 p. m., leaves Lumberton 5:26 p.m. Pembroke 5:46 p. m., Maxton 6:13 p. m., Laurinburg 6:33 p. m., Hamlet 6.53 p. m. Connects at Hamlet with train 41 for Charlotte and Atlanta, and with train 402 for Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9:30 a. m., leaves Weldon 11:55 a. m., Raleigh 3:34 p. m., Sanford 5:08 p. m., Hamlet 6:53 p. m., Rockingham 7:30 p. m., Wadesboro 8:11 p. m., Monroe 9:12 p. m., Charlotte 10:25 p. m., Athens 3:45 a. m., and Atlanta 5:30 a. m. Connects at Weldon with train from Richmond and all Northern points. Pullman sleeper, Portsmouth to Nashville, Tenn.

Train 402—Leaves Washington 4:40 p. m., Richmond 8:05 p. m., Portsmouth 8:45 p. m., leaves Weldon 10:25 p. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Sanford 3:35 a. m., Hamlet 5:10 a. m., Rockingham 5:38 a. m., Wadesboro 6:54 a. m., Monroe 8:33 a. m., Charlotte 7:50 a. m., Lincolnton 10:30 a. m., Shelby 11:18 a. m., Rutherfordton 12:30 noon, Athens 1:15 p. m., Atlanta 2:50 p. m. Connections at Atlanta for all points South and West. Pullman sleeper, Washington to Atlanta, and Portsmouth to Chester.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:15a. m. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 a. m., Maxton 9:06 a. m., Pembroke 9:31 a. m., Lumberton 9:53 a. m., Wilmington 12.05 noon. Connects at Hamlet with trains from Washington, Portsmouth, Charlotte and Atlanta.

Train 408—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 m. leaves Athens 3:16 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m. Leaves Rutherfordton 4:33 p. m., arrives Shelby 5:32 p. m., Lincolnton 6:56 p. m., Charlotte 8:35 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m., Wadesboro 10:31 p. m., Rockingham 11:06 p. m., Hamlet 11:25 p. m., Sanford 1:08 a. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Weldon 4:55 a. m., Portsmouth 7:30 a. m., Richmond 8:30 a. m., Washington 12:31 noon. Pullman sleepers, Atlanta to Washington and Chester to Portsmouth.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 p. m., arrives Gibson 8:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Gibson 7:00 a. m., arrives Hamlet 7:50 a. m.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 a. m., arrives Cheraw 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 p. m., arrives Hamlet 6:20 p. m.

All trains daily except Nos. 17 and 18.

Trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to
THOS. D. MEARES,
Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
E. ST. JOHN,
Vice President and General Manager.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
General Offices Portsmouth Va. mar 17 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y.
JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.
Condensed Schedule.
In Effect April 10th, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 DAILY.
Leave Wilmington	9 00 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	12 10 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville	12 18 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	12 25 "
Leave Sanford	3 56 "
Leave Climax	3 47 "
Arrive Greensboro	4 30 "
Leave Greensboro	4 30 "
Leave Stokesdale	5 17 "
Leave Walnut Cove	5 47 "
Leave Rural Hall	6 15 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 45 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 DAILY.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 40 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 04 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 33 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 06 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 55 P. M
Leave Greensboro	12 17 "
Leave Climax	12 45 "
Leave Sanford	3 26 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 55 "
Arrive Fayetteville	4 00 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 10 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 30 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4. DAILY.
Leave Bennettsville	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 09 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 26 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville	4 50 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	5 07 "
Leave Red Springs	5 43 "
Arrive Maxton	6 11 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

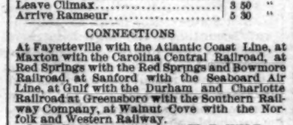
NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 35 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday.
Leave Madison	12 30 P. M
Leave Stokesdale	1 15 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 "
Leave Greensboro	2 45 "
Leave Climax	3 50 "
Arrive Ramseur	5 30 "

CONNECTIONS
At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.
J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
ap 12 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.
NEW YORK, WILMINGTON, N. C.
AND
Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

New York for Wilmington.
ONEIDA.....Saturday, April 9
CROATAN.....Saturday, April 16
Wilmington for New York.
CROATAN.....Tuesday, April 5
ONEIDA.....Tuesday, April 12
Steamship Oneida does not carry passengers.
☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.
For Freight or Passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt.
Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y ap 5 tf



Livery and Sales Stables
Open All Day and All Night
EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK.
First-Class EquiPment
In Every Branch.
Hacks and Baggage Line to and From All Trains.
HORSES BOARDED.
Furniture Wagons with Careful Drivers.
S. P. COWAN & CO.,
Second between Princess and Chesnut Streets
Telephones both companies No. 15. jan 1 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Schedule In Effect April 10, 1898

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND

DAILY 9.00 A. M. — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.06 a. m., Warsaw 11.04 a. m., Goldsboro 12.05 a. m., Wilson 12.35 p. m., Rocky Mount 1.42 p. m., Tarboro 2.31 p. m., Weldon 4.43 p. m., Petersburg 6.22 p. m., Richmond 7.15 p. m., Norfolk 5.55 p. m., Washington 11.20 p. m., Baltimore 1.16 a. m., Philadelphia 3.26 a. m., New York 6.58 a. m., +Boston 8.00 p. m.

DAILY 7.15 P. M. — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.25 p. m., Warsaw 9.10 p. m., Goldsboro 10.10 p. m., Wilson 11.06 p. m., †Tarboro 0.45 a. m., Rocky Mount 11.37 p. m., Weldon 1.42 a. m., +Norfolk 10.15 a. m., Petersburg 3.14 a. m., Richmond 4.8 m., Washington 7.41 a. m., Baltimore 9.05 a. m., Philadelphia 11.25 a. m., New York 2.03 p. m., Boston 9.00 p. m.

DAILY except Sunday 2.25 P. M. — No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4.18 p. m., Newbern 5.40 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 4.00 P. M. — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 5.09 p. m., Chadbourn 5.41 p. m., Marion 6.43 p. m., Florence 7.25 p. m., Sumter 9.10 p. m., Columbia 10.30 p. m., Denmark 6.12 a. m., Augusta 7.55 a. m., Macon 11.15 a. m., Atlanta 12.25 p. m., Charleston 10.50 p. m., Savannah 1.30 a. m., Jacksonville 7.30 a. m., St. Augustine 10.30 a. m., Tampa 5.25 p. m.

ARRIALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.50 P. M. — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.03 p. m., *New York 9.00 p. m., Philadelphia 12.05 a. m., Baltimore 2.50 a. m., Washington 4.30 a. m., Richmond 9.05 a. m., Petersburg 10.00 a. m., Norfolk 9.10 a. m., Weldon 11.55 a. m., Tarboro 12.38 p. m., Rocky Mount 1.05 p. m., Wilson 2.37 p. m., Goldsboro 3.20 p. m., Warsaw 4.11 p. m., Magnolia 4.24 p. m.

DAILY 9.30 A. M. — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 a. m., Philadelphia 12.09 p. m., Baltimore 2.25 p. m., Washington 3.46 p. m., Richmond 7.30 p. m., Petersburg 8.12 p. m., +Norfolk 2.20 p. m., Weldon 9.43 p. m., †Tarboro 0.00 p. m., Rocky Mount 5.40 a. m. Leave Wilson 6.22 a. m., Goldsboro 7.01 a. m., Warsaw 7.53 a. m., Magnolia 8.05 a. m.

DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M. — No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9.00 a. m., Jacksonville 10.26 a. m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 1.20 P. M. — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8.10 a. m., Sanford 3.27 p. m., Jacksonville 7.40 p. m., Savannah 1.45 a. m., Charleston 6.33 a. m., Columbia 4.45 a. m., Atlanta 8.20 a. m., Macon 9.00 a. m., Augusta 3.00 p. m., Denmark 4.47 p. m., Sumter 8.12 a. m., Florence 9.58 a. m., Marion 10.36 a. m., Chadbourn 11.38 a. m., Lake Waccamaw 12.09 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 p. m., Halifax 4.30 p. m.; arrive Scotland Neck 5.30 p. m., Greenville 6.57 p. m., Kinston 7.53 p. m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.50 a. m., Greenville 8.52 a. m.; arriving Halifax at 11.18 a. m., Weldon 11.33 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.30 a. m. and 2.30 p. m.; arrive Parmele 9.10 a. m. and 4.00 p. m.; returning leaves Parmele 9.35 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.; arrives Washington 11.00 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5.30 p. m.; Sunday, 4.15 p. m.; arrives Plymouth 7.40 p. m. and 6.10 p. m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7.50 a. m. and Sunday 9.00 a. m.; arrive Tarboro 10.05 a. m. and 11.00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.10 a. m.; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8.30 a. m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9.00 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro 10.25 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p. m.; arrives Nashville 5.05 p. m., spring Hope 5.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8.00 a. m., Nashville 8.35 a. m.; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton, daily except Sunday, at 8.10 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. Returning, leave Clinton at 7.00 a. m. and 10.00 p. m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 10.09 a. m., arrive Latta 10.26 a. m., Dillon 10.30 a. m., Rowland 10.54 a. m. Returning, leaves Rowland 6.13 p. m.; arrives Dillon 6.33 p. m., Latta 6.46 p. m., Pee Dee 7.10 p. m., daily.

Trains

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 12

AN OVATION TO GENERAL LEE.

Enthusiastic Demonstrations by Citizens all Along the Line of Travel.

THE TRIP FROM PORT TAMPA.

Thousands Gather to Greet Him at Waycross and Savannah and Other Points. Expected to Arrive at Washington at 2 P. M. To-day.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WAY CROSS, GA., April 11.—Every station along the route of Consul General Lee's special lavished appreciative tributes upon him. The country for miles in the interior furnished ardent admirers who came in carts, wagons and on horseback. Ladies filled the car with handsome bouquets, accompanied by missives expressive of their admiration. "Where is Lee?" was the cry from Tampa to this place and until he made his appearance the crowds could hardly control their impatience. Whenever the General stepped on the rear platform outbursts of applause greeted him. Before reaching Jasper, Fla., three telegrams were received on the train urging him to make his appearance so that the people could see him. Arriving there the local company of State troops and a score of Confederate veterans with a wild crowd met him. "A thousand welcomes to you, General Lee, as a brave man, a thousand welcomes to our old Confederate comrade, ten thousand welcomes to you for your admirable official course as our consul at Havana," said one of the grey-headed men.

"I thank you sir," said Lee, "for your kind expression. I thank the American people for the commendation they have shown my administration as your consul-general at Havana. I have never really known until to-day how united the people are in sanctioning my course."

In the afternoon he endeavored to get some sleep, but it was impossible. The crowds would besiege the train and even attempt to force the doors of the private car in their frantic efforts to see the popular General. One aged veteran said; "I am sixty-two, but all I want you to do is to sound the bugle and I will be with you, saddle and boots. Don't put it off too long General. Let us go to haul down the Spanish flag." This sentiment was general along the line.

JOHNSTON, GA., April 11.—Way Cross exceeded all previous points on giving General Lee an ovation. As the special train rolled through the railway yard every whistle and bell pealed forth a welcome. Cannon roared and musketry rattled while four thousand wildly excited persons frantically crowded up to the car. General Lee was taken bodily from the car and was introduced to the crowd by Col. S. G. McLendon, of Georgia, in the following words: "As long as human history is read, the name of Lee will shine out as a beacon light on the shores of truth and honor and courage. This gentlemen, is Fitzhugh Lee, of America."

An afternoon paper in a big scare head announced "Lee for President in 1900."

The special train will reach Washington about 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

SAVANNAH, GA., April 11.—General Lee arrived at Savannah at 9.30 o'clock after what might be termed a triumphal trip from Port Tampa, which place he left early this morning. The trip was made by special train, the tender of the Plant system; General Superintendent Bradford Dunham, who was at Tampa, ordering the special and turning his private car over to the Consul General and party.

General Lee was accompanied by Vice Consul General Springer and Captain Barker, consul at Sagua La Grande. Two or three newspaper correspondents were aboard, and General Lee was under the personal conduct of Hon. S. G. McClennon, of Thomasville, Ga., division counsel of the Plant system. At all the stations along the route at which the special stopped ovations were tendered.

At Savannah more than five thousand people were at the station to see General Lee when the train came in. The crowd was enthusiastic and a short speech was made by the General, which was frequently applauded. As the train rolled into the station a platoon of the Chatham artillery, of which General Lee is an honorary member, began firing the major-general's salute of fourteen guns.

After a stop of some fifteen minutes the train pulled out for Washington, where it is expected to arrive at about 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

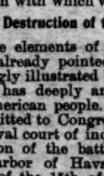
General Lee and the members of his party were completely fagged out by their long trip, which had been practically devoid of rest for them. Orders were given here by the transportation department of the Plant system for operators North of this city to withhold all information as to the whereabouts of the train in order to prevent the consular party being disturbed until after a refreshing sleep had been had. The party retired immediately after leaving Savannah.

RICHMOND, VA., April 11.—Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee will pass through here at 11 o'clock to-morrow A. M. He will be met at the depot by the Governor and his staff, the Richmond light infantry Blues and other military.

At Winston, N. C., the game of ball resulted: University of North Carolina 20; Johns Hopkins University 0.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

INTERVENTION RECOMMENDED.

But the President Desires to Withhold Recognition of Cuban Independence.

THE ISSUE WITH CONGRESS.

The Maine Incident Discussed with Spain's Suggestion of Arbitration—Congress Asked to Authorize and Empower the President to Settle the Cuban Matter.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—President McKinley's message to Congress "with regard to the grave crisis that has arisen in the relations of the United States to Spain by reason of the warfare that for more than three years has raged in the island of Cuba," after a lengthy review of the situation, concludes with his views and recommendations, as follows;

The So-called Republic.

I said in my message of December last:

"It is to be seriously considered whether the Cuban insurrection possesses beyond dispute the attributes of statehood, which alone can demand the recognition of belligerency in its favor."

The same requirement must certainly be no less seriously considered when the graver issue of recognizing independence is in question, for no less positive test can be applied to the greater act than to the lesser; while on the other hand the influences and consequences of the struggle upon the internal policy of the recognizing state, which form important factors when the recognition of belligerency is concerned, are secondary, if not rightly eliminable factors when the real question is whether the community claiming recognition is or is not independent beyond per adventure.

Nor from the standpoint of expedience do I think it would be wise or prudent for this government to recognize at the present time the independence of the so-called Cuban republic. Such recognition is not necessary in order to enable the United States to intervene and pacify the island. To commit this country now to the recognition of any particular government in Cuba might subject us to embarrassing conditions of international obligation toward the organization so recognized. In case of intervention our conduct would be subject to the approval or disapproval of such government; we would be required to submit to its direction and to assume to it the mere relation of a friendly ally. When it shall appear hereafter that there is within the island a government capable of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a separate nation, and having as a matter of fact the proper forms and attributes of nationality, such government can be promptly and readily recognized, and the relations and interests of the United States with such nation adjusted.

Intervention.

There remains the alternative forms of intervention to end the war, either as an impartial neutral by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, or as the active ally of the one party or the other.

As to the first, it is not to be forgotten that during the last few months the relation of the United States has virtually been one of friendly intervention in many ways, each not of itself conclusive, but all tending to the exertion of a potential influence toward an ultimate pacific results just and honorable to all interest concerned. The spirit of all our acts hitherto has been an earnest, unselfish desire for peace and prosperity in Cuba, untarnished by differences between us and Spain and unstained by the blood of American citizens.

The forcible intervention of the United States as a neutral, to stop the war, according to the large dictates of humanity and following many historical precedents where neighboring States have interfered to check the hopeless sacrifices of life by internecine conflicts beyond their borders, is justifiable on rational grounds. It involves, however, hostile constraint upon both the parties to the contest, as well to enforce a truce as to guide the eventual settlement.

The grounds for such intervention may be briefly summarized as follows:

1st. In the cause of humanity and to put an end to the barbarities, bloodshed, starvation and horrible miseries now existing there, and which the parties to the conflict are either unable or unwilling to stop or mitigate. It is no answer to say this is all in another country, belonging to another nation and is therefore none of our business. It is specially our duty, for it is right at our door.

2d. We owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them that protection and indemnity for life and property which no government there can or will afford, and to that end to terminate the conditions that deprive them of legal protection.

3d. The right to intervene may be justified by the very serious injury to the commerce, trade and business of our people and by the wanton destruction of property and devastation of the island.

4th. And which is of the utmost importance. The present condition of affairs in Cuba is a constant menace to our peace and entails upon this government an enormous expense. With such a conflict waged for years in an island so near and with which our people have such trade and business relations—when the lives and liberty of our citizens are in constant danger and their property destroyed and themselves ruined—where our trading vessels are liable to seizure and are seized at our very doors, by warships of a foreign nation, the expeditions of filibustering that we are powerless to prevent altogether, and the irritating questions and entanglements thus arising—all these and others that I need not mention, with the result from the strained relations, are a constant menace to our peace and compel us to keep on a semi-war footing with a nation with which we are at peace.

Destruction of the Maine.

These elements of danger and disorder already pointed out have been strikingly illustrated by a tragic event which has deeply and justly moved the American people. I have already transmitted to Congress the report of the naval court of inquiry on the destruction of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana during the night of the 15th of February. The destruction of that noble vessel has filled the national heart with inexpressible horror. Two hundred and fifty-eight brave sailors and marines and two officers of our navy, reposing in the fancied security of a friendly harbor, have been hurled to death—grief and want brought to their homes and sorrow to the nation.

The Naval Court of Inquiry, which it is needless to say commands the unqualified confidence of the government, was unanimous in its conclusion that the destruction of the Maine was caused by an exterior explosion, that of a submarine mine. It did not assume to place the responsibility. That remains to be fixed.

In any event the destruction of the Maine, by whatever exterior cause, is a patent and impressive proof of a state of things in Cuba that is intolerable. That condition is thus shown to be such that the Spanish government cannot assure safety and security to a vessel of the American navy in the harbor of Havana on a mission of peace and rightfully there.

Spain Suggests Arbitration.

Further referring in this connection to recent diplomatic correspondence, a dispatch from our minister to Spain, of the 26th ultimo, contained the statement that the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs assured him positively that Spain will do all that the highest honor and justice require in the matter of the Maine. The reply above referred to of the 31st ultimo also contained an expression of the readiness of Spain to submit to arbitration all the differences which can arise in this matter, which is subsequently explained by the note of the Spanish minister at Washington of the 10th instant, as follows: "As to the question of fact which springs from the diversity of views between the representatives of the American and Spanish boards, Spain proposes that the facts be ascertained by an impartial investigation by experts whose decision Spain accepts in advance." To this I have made no reply.

In my annual message to Congress last December, speaking for this question, I said: "The near future will demonstrate whether the indispensable conditions of a righteous peace, just alike to the Cubans and to Spain, as well as equitable to all our interests, so intimately involved in the welfare of Cuba, is likely to be attained. If not, the exigency of further and other action by the United States will remain to be taken. When that time comes, that action will be determined in the line of indisputable right and duty. It will be faced, without misgiving or hesitancy, in the light of the obligation this government owes to itself, to the people who have confided to it the protection of their interests and honor, and to humanity.

"Sure of the right, keeping free from all offence ourselves, actuated only by upright and patriotic considerations, moved neither by passion nor selfishness, the government will continue its watchful care over the rights and property of American citizens, and will abate none of its efforts to bring about by peaceful agencies a peace which shall be honorable and enduring. If it shall hereafter appear to be a duty imposed by our obligations to ourselves, to civilization and humanity, to intervene with force, it shall be without fault on our part and only because the necessity for such action will be so clear as to command the support and approval of the civilized world."

War in Cuba Must Stop.

The long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged the war cannot be attained. The fire of insurrection may flame or may smoulder with varying seasons, but it has not been and it is plain that it cannot be extinguished by present methods. The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which can no longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the name oi civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests which give us the right and the duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop.

In view of these facts and of these considerations I ask the Congress to authorize and empower the President to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government capable to maintain order and observing its international obligations, ensuring peace and tranquility and the security of its citizens as well as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes.

And in the interest of humanity and to aid in preserving the lives of the starving people of the island, I recommend that the distribution of food and supplies be continued and that an appropriation be made out of the public treasury to supplement the charity of our citizens.

The issue is now with Congress. It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the Constitution and the law, I await your action.

The Armistice.

Yesterday and since the preparation of the foregoing message, official information was received by me that the latest decree of the Queen Regent of Spain directs General Blanco, in order to prepare and facilitate peace, to proclaim a suspension of hostilities, the duration and details of which have not yet been communicated to me. This fact, with every other pertinent consideration, will, I am sure, have your just and careful attention in the solemn deliberations upon which we are about to enter. If this measure attains a successful result, then our aspirations as a Christian, peace-loving people will be realized. If it fails, it will be only another justification for our contemplated action.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY,
Executive Mansion, April 11, 1898.

THE CUBAN ARMISTICE.

General Blanco's Proclamation Ordering a Cessation of Hostilities.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The State Department to-day received General Blanco's proclamation ordering a cessation of hostilities in Cuba. It was cabled to the Spanish minister here, and by him delivered to the department. The proclamation is as follows:

"His Majesty's Government, yielding to the reiterated wish expressed by His Holiness, the Pope, has been pleased to decree a suspension of hostilities, with the object of preparing and facilitating the restoration of peace to this island, in virtue whereof I believe it convenient to order:

"Article 1.—From the day following the receipt in each locality of the present proclamation, hostilities are ordered to be suspended in all the territory of Cuba.

"The details for the execution of the above article will be the object of special instructions that will be communicated to the several commanders-in-chief of the army corps, for the easy and prompt execution, according to the situation and circumstances of the case.

"(Signed) BLANCO."

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CASTORIA

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT

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MADRID IN THE HANDS OF A MOB.

Riotous Demonstrations by the Populace in Various Quarters of the City.

MANY PERSONS ARRESTED.

Civil Guard Called Out to Suppress Disturbances—Fear That President McKinley's Message Will Cause More Trouble.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MADRID, April 11, 9.30 A. M.—At the Princess Theatre yesterday evening a spectator shouted "Viva Espana!" and the entire audience arose, while the building resounded with frantic cheers. The national anthem was demanded by the people and was played amidst enthusiastic acclamations.

9.45 A. M.—The most important arrest, politically, made in connection with the demonstration of yesterday, was that of Baron San Gerren, a Carlist leader and a former deputy. It is reported that the Romerists, Republicans and Carlists were at the bottom of the manifestation, the Carlists taking the principal part.

10 A. M.—Over 100 arrests were made during the disturbance. Among the persons taken into custody, in addition to Baron San Gerren, were Senor Galez Holquin, a former deputy, General Bourbon de Castelvi and many newspaper men. The police scattered the crowds who attempted to reform at the Buerta del Sol at about midnight. Some persons were injured. The prefect to day published a proclamation urging the people to be calm and adding that the demonstration yesterday was inaugurated by a political party.

11.30 A. M.—The Minister of Marine, Admiral Bermejo, characterizes as absurd the story told in London by Jos P. Gibbons, the English electrical engineer as to the sale of submarine mines to Spain. The minister says that during the past eighteen months the Spanish government has not contracted with any English firm to lay mines in Havana harbor. He adds that the torpedos sent to Cuba have not yet been laid in the waters of that island.

A dispatch received here from Manila, capital of the Philippine Islands, confirms the report that the United States consul at that place left Manila. [According to the Congressional Directory of 1897, O. F. Williams is the U. S. consul at Manila and William A. Daland is the vice consul.]

12.45 P. M.—General Woodford, when questioned to-day regarding the reports in circulation as to his leaving Madrid, reiterated his previous declaration about not leaving and added significantly: "I have no expectation that my government will direct me to apply for my passports, or that the Spanish government will present them to me.

General Woodford has received telegrams of congratulations on his conduct of affairs from Marshal Field, of Chicago, and other prominent Americans at home and abroad.

11:55 A. M.—The *Liberal*, in a spirited article this morning on the political situation says: "President McKinley's message will decide Spain's course. If the Washington government changes its conduct, withdraws its threats and follows the dictates of justice, peace-loving Spain will forgive the injuries done her, and will turn from war. But if the republic continues its course in insisting on armed intervention, Spain without arrogance of fear, will accept the challenge, allowing no one to restrain her, seeking council or help from no one to maintain her flag unstained and her sovereignty untouched. The nation is strong enough, being closly united with the army, which is really the nation armed."

Baron San Guerren and the other prisoners arrested last night were sent to prison, but have since been bailed, pending trial.

General Bourbon de Castelvi denies that he intended to participate in the demonstration.

10:30 P. M.—Numerous groups in the Puerto del Sol and in front of the offices of the minister of the interior this evening have raised the cry "Viva Espana." The gendarmes and police scattered them and occupied the square, but the groups quickly reformed several time's until finally the gendarmes charged the crowd. Many were injured or arrested. Senor Aguilera, the civil governor, called out the civil guard to clear the streets, but at this hour several bodies are parading the thoroughfares in the centre of the city.

Midnight—Throughout the evening demonstrations have continued in varied quarters. The police and gendarmes have repeatedly dispersed large crowds and there have been several arrests in the lower quarters. Calm has finally been restored but the gendarmes are patrolling the streets and other precautions are maintained.

2 A. M.—All the crowds have dispersed and the streets are deserted.

MADRID, April 11.—The *Heraldo De Madrid* publishes an interview with Admiral Beranger, former minister of Marine, in the course of which he expressed his confidence in the ability of the Spanish navy to win in the event of a war with the United States.

"There is no fear," said Admiral Beranger, "of our Cuban ports being exposed to a night attack, inasmuch as Havana, Cienfuegos, Nuevitas and Santiago de Cuba are defended by electric and automatic torpedoes with a large radius of action.

"The late Senor Canovas del Castillo, who paid attention to these matters, decided in accord with myself to send to Cuba 190 torpedoes which must have been placed in those harbors. Chacon, the well-known torpedo expert, undertook to convey and place these engines.

LONDON, April 12.—The second edition of the *Daily Mail* contains the following dispatch from Madrid dated 11 P. M. Monday:

"The Captain General of Madrid has ordered General Bourbon de Castelvi confined in a fortress for two months for addressing the demonstrators on Sunday night. General Blanco cabled the government inquiring if he ought to declare in his decree that the suspension of hostilities was in deference to the wishes of the Pope and the Powers. The government replied that he might do so; and the decree granting the armistice was published this morning.

"Fears are expressed that the publication of President McKinley's message in the papers to-morrow morning (Tuesday) will excite popular feeling and lead to grave street disturbances."

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PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

The President's Message Received in Both Houses Without Demonstration.

THE GALLERIES CROWDED.

Senators Quay and Stewart Spoke in Favor of Recognizing the Independence of the Cubans—Butler Offers Resolutions.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—In the Senate to-day every available seat both on the floor and in the galleries, was occupied when Vice President Hobart's gavel called the session to order. In the galleries the people had been waiting for hours, but the arrangement for handling the crowds were so admirable that not the slight est confusion existed.

Scarcely had the Senate been called to order when Mr. Quay, Pennsylvania, precipitated the Cuban question by presenting some petitions and making startling comments upon them. He took the strongest ground for immediate and impetuous action, and declared that it was too late for pope, prelate or presbyter to interfere. Even while Mr. Quay was speaking Major Pruden, the legislative secretary of the President, entered the chamber, bearing the long expected message. He was recognized as soon as Mr. Quay had concluded, and when he had presented the message the Vice President immediately laid it before the Senate. In a stillness that was almost breathless the message was read, the reading occupying just forty-two minutes.

Throughout the reading of the message all except Mr. Pasco, of Florida, gave it the most undivided attention. Mr. Pasco busily wrote on a big letter pad for quite ten minutes.

At the conclusion of the reading there was a hum of whispered conversation in the galleries but no demonstration. Mr. Davis, Minnesota, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, at once moved that it be referred to his committee, and Mr. Stewart, taking advantage of the opportunity, briefly addressed the Senate in favor of recognizing the independence of the Cuban insurgents.

Mr. Butler, North Carolina, in rising to offer a resolution said it was perfectly evident that the message just read did not mean the independence of Cuba for which the patriots of the island had so long been struggling. The President, said he, merely asks us to authorize him to stop the war in Cuba. That could not be done until the Spanish flag was hauled down from the island forever. Mr. Butler then presented his resolution, which follows:

"WHEREAS, the destruction of the United States battleship Maine and the murdering of 266 of our sailors in Havana harbor by the Spanish government is an act of war on the part of Spain against the United States; therefore be it,

"*Resolved*, first, That to avenge this most foul and unparalleled crime, which our national honor demands, and to put a stop to Spain's most cruel, barbarous and inhuman warfare now being waged against Cuba, which is demanded in the interest of liberty and humanity, that the government of the United States hereby recognizes the Cuba republic as a separate and independent nation.

"Second—That the Government of the United States hereby demands that Spain at once withdraw her land and naval forces from Cuba.

"Third—That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to use, if necessary, the entire land and naval force of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect."

The resolution went over under the rules.

Without further debate the motion to refer the message to the Committee on Foreign Relations was then agreed to.

Another message from the President transmitting the Cuba consular reports was laid before the Senate, and after being read was referred with the accompanying papers to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Senate then at 1.15 P. M., on motion of Mr. Allison, adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The President's message was read in the House to-day in the presence of a vast assemblage and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs without debate. There was absolutely no demonstration either of approval or disapproval from the crowded galleries throughout, or at the conclusion of the reading, but there was a sharp burst of applause from the Republican side when toward the close of the message the President said the war in Cuba must cease. At the conclusion of the reading about half the Republicans applauded and several of the Democrats groaned.

All the afternoon the members stood about in groups discussing the message and the probable action of Congress upon it.

At 4.55 P. M. the House adjourned.

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HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, biliousness. 25c.

A large crowd witnessed the defeat of the Georgia University ball team by the University of Pennsylvania boys at Atlanta, Ga. The score was Pennsylvania, 11; Georgia, 2.

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GRAVE QUESTION BEFORE CONGRESS.

Early Action Expected on the President's Message on the Cuban Question.

OPPOSITION OF MAJORITY.

Both Houses Favor Recognition of the Independence of Cuba—Committees in Conference Trying to Secure Support for the President.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The future of the relations of the United States with Spain and to Cuba now rests with Congress, the representative body of the American people. What course the elected men composing it will pursue cannot be foretold to-night. The Foreign committees of both Houses now have the subject in their control and after due deliberation will report to their respective branches what they consider should be the attitude of the United States on the grave question presented. Early action by the committees is expected, but exactly when it may be looked for is not now determinable.

The full responsibility of the subject was placed upon Congress when President McKinley to-day transmitted to it a carefully prepared and anxiously awaited message relating to our negotiations with Spain as to its warfare in Cuba and drawing therefrom his personal conclusions and recommendations.

No message in recent years, not even that of President Cleveland on Venezuela, nor President Harrison on Chili, caused such widespread and intense interest. That it did not create profound enthusiasm may have been due to the fact that its main features had been forecasted in the Associated Press dispatches, or to a disappointment among those who wanted Cuban independence and immediate reprisal upon Spain for the destruction of the Maine. For a long time a large majority in both houses favored recognition of the independence of Cuba; for more than two years, as voiced in resolutions passed by Congress, the recognition of belligerency has been sought. Both of these propositions were antagonized in the message, and consequently in this regard the message did not accord with the majority sentiment. The message left Congress very much at sea, because of the disparagement in views between it and the Executive, an obstacle hard to surmount unless, as now seems possible, Congress sees its course to lie in accord with the President's recommendation. It is generally believed that the President would have been authorized to intervene with the army and navy, had it not been for the concluding paragraphs of the document which announced the latest phase of diplomatic negotiations.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations immediately went into session, but reached no definite conclusion. From the fact that the Republican members held a consultation after the meeting adjourned and what was said regarding it, the inference was drawn that some strong measure was necessary in order to carry any action by the committee through the Senate. A declaration of war was talked of, and a declaration that the people of Cuba should be free coupled with authorization to the President to bring this about by armed intervention was suggested. It is well known that any proposition advanced will be met in the Senate with an amendment declaring the independence of the present government, and to so frame a resolution as to carry a majority of the Senate and at the same time meet the recommendation of the President, is the result which the Foreign Relations Committee is trying to secure. The conservative Senators also met in the afternoon and determined to oppose a radical measure, if it should be reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

The temper of the House could not be accurately determined, but there, as in the Senate, the proposition for Cuban independence has to be met. Any report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs that does not carry with it this feature will be antagonized by an amendment and the prospects are that nearly all the Democrats and many Republicans would favor it. Efforts have been directed all day toward action which will secure the solid support of the Republican organization and the Republican majority of the House. To this end the Republican members of the House Committee, to whom the message was referred, were in conference during the day and night.

Outside of the capitol the same intense interest was everywhere manifested in the President's message.

Even at the White House there was little lull in the excitement which has centered there for the last fortnight.

The President saw several of his cabinet advisors early in the day, but there was no cabinet meeting. The message left the White House shortly before noon in order reach Congress promptly, on its assmblage, This done, the President joined his family at lunch with evident satisfaction at having the tremendous strain and burden of recent days in a measure removed. There was an aspect of holiday gaiety surrounding the White House, as Easter Monday was observed as usual by the egg-rolling gathering of thousands of children on the grounds in the rear of the Executive mansion. The marine band furnished music for the youngsters.

The Spanish Minister.

Senor Polo, remained at the legation during the day, sending and receiving many dispatches and conferring with his advisers. He cabled the entire President's message to Madrid, except the historical references to General Grant's message, Texas, etc. The minister said he must decline to make the slightest public allusion to the President's message, as any remark from him would be inconsistent with his position. It is known, however, that Senor Polo is keenly sensitive to the language of the message. What its effect will be upon his services here is not known, for no word has yet come as to the effect of the message upon the authorities at Madrid. Up to to-night Senor Polo had received no instructions to withdraw, nor was there any intimation of such instructions.

At the other embassies and legations the message aroused the greatest interest, but it cannot be said that it was received with satisfaction. In other high diplomatic quarters some question was expressed as to the portion of the President's message in which he speaks, in the name of civilization, of the duty of stopping the war in Cuba, and the intimation was made that the great Powers of Europe, so far as they represented civilization, did not support this view expressed by the President. There has been no further general conference between the ambassadors and ministers of the Powers, nor is there any present indication of further action from that quarter.

No New Diplomatic Phases

of the questions developed to-day at the State Department. Secretary Sherman said he would not be surprised if the Madrid cable report proved true that Minister Woodford was about to leave Madrid. At the same time the State Department was without advices that this step actually had been taken.

General Lee is en route here, and it is expected that his arrival will be the signal for a notable demonstration.

War Not So Imminent.

The War and Navy Departments continued their active preparations today. While eventualities are being prepared for, the sentiment in army and navy circles is that war is not so imminent as it seemed to be a few days ago. It can be stated on authority that no consideration has yet been given to the withdrawal of the United States fleet at Key West, as the administration holds that the situation has undergone no change which makes this withdrawal necessary or advisable.

WHAT CONGRESS MAY DO.

A Majority of Republican Representatives Favor Immediate Armed Intervention in Cuba.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—After the adjournment of Congress this afternoon meetings were held on both sides of the Capitol. The Republican members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee had a somewhat heated session but were unable to agree on a resolution. The full Foreign Affairs committee will meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock to consider the message. The Republicans in the House who have been insisting on radical action may also meet.

There are about sixty Republican representatives who have participated in these conferences, and one of their leaders stated to-night that he believed he correctly represented the majority in saying that they favored immediate armed intervention and a declaration that the Cuban people should, and of a right, ought to be independent of Spanish rule.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations met after the adjournment of the Senate, but reached no conclusion. They are waiting to examine Gen. Lee, who will be here to-morrow. The Republican members of the committee held a caucus to-night. It was stated that a report would probably be made to-morrow.

SNOW BLINDNESS.

The Fearful Suffering It Entails Sometimes Leads to Madness.

Government officials who have been in Alaska tell of terrible sufferings from snow blindness. The continued glare of the fields of ice and snow on the naked eye has an almost indescribable effect, say those who have experienced it. The vast expanse of gleaming white, the silence and the awful sense of isolation produce a feeling akin to madness.

First the eye becomes pained, waving lines pass up and down and in front of the eyeballs. Mirages appear to the vision. The eyeballs burn, the mind wanders, the brain seems on fire, and finally blackness sets in. Perfect rest and freedom from anything which may be calculated to strain the vision are essential for a cure.

J. T. Dyer spent two years in Alaska and experienced the snow blindness. Speaking of it and the plague of mosquitoes which infect the northern regions and are perhaps more voracious there than elsewhere, he said:

"The snow blindness is an awful thing. I was affected slightly once with it in the left eye. I saw a terrible example of it in a member of our party who was suddenly afflicted with the trouble. He became violently insane from not properly shading his eyes. I never witnessed a more marked case of mania. We had great trouble in getting the young man back to camp. He got hold of a hatchet in some manner and came near splitting my head open with it. He had no realization of what he was doing. It was some time before he recovered from the attack.

"It is absolutely necessary to protect the eyes in some way. I wore a black slouch hat pulled down over them. In addition we donned goggles manufactured by the Indians, which fulfill the purpose for which they are intended. These are made of bits of wood, oval shaped, like the glasses of spectacles. They have small slits in them, so that one can see, but the eye is shaded and not affected."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WATER FOR ONE.

An Authority Tells How Much Is Needed by Persons In Various Occupations.

According to Professor Allen, we should drink from one-third to two-fifths as many ounces as we weigh pounds. Therefore for a man weighing 168 pounds there would be required 56 to 64 ounces daily, or from 1¾ to 4 pints. This is a very indefinite answer. The amount of water required depends on the season of the year, the amount of work done and the kind of food eaten. In hot weather we require more than in cold, because of the greater loss through the skin, though this is in part made up by the lesser amount passed away through the kidneys. If a man labors very hard, he requires more than if his labor is light. A man working in a foundry, where the temperature is high and the perspiration profuse, not infrequently drinks three or four gallons daily. If the food is stimulating and salty, more water is required than if it is bland.

Vegetarians and those who use much fruits require less water than those who eat salt fish and pork, and often get along on none except what is in their food. In most cases our instincts tell us how much water to drink far better than any hard or fixed rule. For ages they have been acquiring a knowledge of how much to drink and transmitting that knowledge to descendants, and if we follow them we shall not go far out of the way.

It is of more use to us to know that pure water is essential and that impure water is one of the most dangerous drinks than to know how much of it is required daily. If one lives in a region where the water is bad, it should be boiled and put away in bottles well corked in an ice chest, and in addition one should eat all the fruit one can if fruit agrees. Fruits contain not only pure water, but salts which are needed to carry on healthfully the functions of life.—Journal of Hygiene.

The Private Pig.

The number of pigs kept by the colliers and artisans of the north of England fluctuates with the price of coal and yarn. In good times every collier keeps a live animal of some sort, and, though dogs, guinea pigs, cage birds and homing pigeons are attractive, his fancy animal is usually a pig. He admires this on Sunday afternoons, and groups of friends go round to smoke their pipes and compare pigs and bet on their ultimate weight. They have private pig shows, with subscription prizes. Each animal is judged in its own sty, and it is interesting to know that the evolution of an almost perfect pig was due to the innate sagacity of the Yorkshire pit hand.

The sties in which these animals live are very rough affairs, often made of a few boards nailed over railway sleepers, but it is interesting to learn that when the author was acting as a peripatetic judge at the colliers' show he found young pigs as blooming and healthy as possible, and that, small though the colliers' back yard is, he always contrives that his pigsty shall be thoroughly ventilated and look toward the south. Architects of costly home farms often house the unhappy pigs under north walls and condemn them to rheumatism, cold and sunlessness. Yorkshire produces not only the best pork, but has long been famous for the best cured hams in the world.—London Spectator.

West Indian negroes are to be the subjects of the experiments of an English society which wishes to transfer them to British central Africa.

Less tobacco is consumed in Great Britain in proportion to the inhabitants than in any other civilized country.

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